THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 208

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS / TWOPENCE A COPY

Victor Charts Roads Network In East Africa

Great Motor Highway System to Connect Ethiopian Areas

Seven-Meters Wide

Scheme Displaces Building Additional Railways, As Once Planned

Italy's Colonization of Ethiopia
Second of Three Articles

By Paul Cremona
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—As a preliminary and essential step in the gradual development of the colonization program in its new empire in East Africa, the Italian Government intends to find out and collect, as quickly as circumstances permit, the precise facts and data concerning the annexed domain. The knowledge in its possession is still vague and scanty. There are parts of Ethiopia which have yet to be explored, while most of it requires first-hand investigation before exploitation on a large scale can be usefully undertaken.

The first Italian contact with the soil and with the people of Ethiopia will be made, according to the present plan, through two major operations—the construction of roads and the census of the population. The latter is to be accompanied by the compilation of a land register.

Vast Highway System

The general plan for the construction of the chief highways is already prepared, and is to be rapidly executed. These roads are to be seven meters wide, solidly built so as to be able to resist intense traffic of heavy vehicles of all kinds as well as the Ethiopian torrential rains.

During the war certain roads and trucks for vehicles have already been constructed: 2310 kilometers of roads on the northern, and 1230 kilometers on the southern front. These will now be completed by an organic road network the preparation of which will be divided into two periods. First will come the 2800 kilometers of highways constituting the fundamental arteries of the countries; then the 1100 kilometers which will link Addis Ababa with the region of the lakes and with Somaliland.

Military Road First

These communications will follow the routes:

1. North-Eastern Road: Addis Ababa-Dessye-Lake Ashangi-Makale. This is the road which corresponds to the itinerary followed up by the Italian troops in the recent military campaign and it will run over the track already existing. It will link up with the new motor road, completely asphalted, which leads from Makale to Adigrat, Asmara and Massawa.

2. The Road to the Sea: Addis-Ababa-Dessye-Assab, which will represent the most important trade route of the country. The port of Assab, which is to be enlarged, improved, and completely transformed, has before it a promising future.

3. The North-Western Road: Addis Ababa-Dessye-Gondar and branches to the River Setit, which delimits the western lowland of Eritrea. At Omager the road will join up with that for Gurlui-Tessenei-Cheran-Asmara.

To Gold and Platinum Mines

4. The Central-Western Road: From Addis Ababa to Wollega, the pre-eminently mining region where gold and platinum mines already exist.

5. The South-Western Road: Addis Ababa-Djimma-Region of the Lakes. This road will lead to the southwest frontier across one of the most picturesque and richest regions of Ethiopia.

6. The Harar Road: Addis Ababa-Harar-Diredawa. This is the road subsidiary to the Djibouti railway.

7. The South-Eastern Road: This road will join up with those which lead to Somaliland.

Displaces Railway Project

It would appear that the idea of the Fascist Government is that these roads should completely replace the railway, and that consequently the old project of a railway Massawa-Addis Ababa-Mogadiscio, with a length of about 2000 kilometers will be dropped. The roads, open to all and along which both small and heavy loads can be carried by every means of transport from the mule to the big lorry, will easily be able to take the whole traffic without the necessity of building very expensive railways which, for some years at least, would not be a paying proposition.

The highway becomes modern once again. The motor lorry beats the train.

Work on the road network is to begin at once. Here again Signor Mussolini is following in the foot-

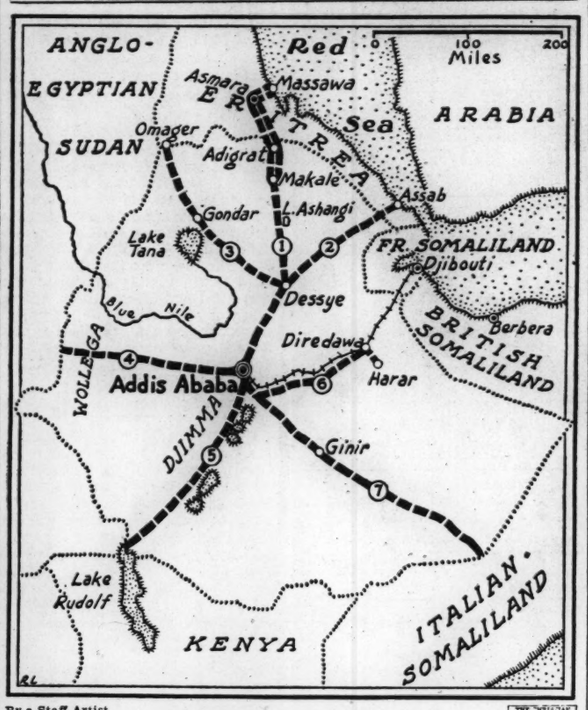
(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Thursday, July 30, 1936

Weekly Latin-American Article	6
The Young Folks' Page	8
The Home Forum	9
Quietness	
Sports Page	10
Financial Page	11
Diskmakers Review	12
German Translation	12
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Enterprise for Conqueror



By a Staff Artist

Ethiopia's Projected Highways

1. Northeastern Road: Addis Ababa to Dessye to Lake Ashangi to Makale.
2. Road to the Sea: Addis Ababa to Dessye to Assab.
3. Northwestern Road: Addis Ababa to Dessye to Gondar to Border of Eritrea Where It Joins Up With Road to Asmara.
4. Central-Western Road: Addis Ababa to Wollega, Rich Mining District (Exact Course Uncertain).
5. Southwestern Road: Addis Ababa to Djimma to Southwest Frontier Through Picturesque Lake Region (Exact Course Uncertain).
6. Harar Road: Addis Ababa to Diredawa to Harar Along Railroad.
7. Southeastern Road: Addis Ababa to Somaliland (Exact Course Uncertain).

Austrians Halt Amnesty After Vienna Disorder

VIENNA, July 30 (AP)—The Austrian Government yesterday canceled part of its recently published amnesty for so-called "administrative prisoners" following a National Socialist demonstration, as the Olympic torch was carried through Vienna.

The prisoners, who were confined by police order rather than court decision, must remain in jails.

Diplomatic circles feared the newly founded Austro-German political friendship, under which the amnesty decrees were issued, would be seriously strained.

Police with swinging clubs dispersed the disorderly crowd which gathered as the traditional torch was carried through the streets on its way to Berlin from Greece for the opening of the Olympic Games.

More than 500 were arrested, but the police apparently were not certain what course to pursue in view of the Austro-German accord. They failed to act with their usual firmness.

Newspapers bitterly assailed the agitators, saying the incident endangered the new Austro-German accord and the administration's program of internal peace.

At least 600 persons had been arrested, and the seizures continued.

Police were working on the theory that former Storm Troopers and members of the Schutzstaffel were behind the demonstration.

Circles close to the Monarchists, however, professed to believe the disorders might have been a signal for a wave of restoration propaganda.

Transatlantic Line By Airplane Nears; U. S.-British Pact

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The goal of regular transatlantic airplane passenger service, long envisioned by transport companies on both sides of the ocean, was brought a step closer today with announcement of a plan for mutual exchange of landing facilities by Great Britain and the United States.

Sir Philip Sassoon, Undersecretary for Air, told the House of Commons the exchange agreement was contained in details of the projected transoceanic service being studied by both Governments.

It was indicated the landing facilities plan had been approved by the British Government.

No definite date was set for the start of regular flights, but Sir Philip said experimental long-distance flights would get under way shortly. Survey trips on both the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic routes have been completed.

Sir Philip disclosed a joint operating company will be incorporated here at the instance of three companies, nominated by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State and Canada. The United Kingdom will nominate Imperial Airways, which for years has flown regularly between the British Isles, the European Continent and India.

In return for landing facilities granted by the United States, Pan American Airways, a United States company, will be granted similar facilities in the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland and the Irish Free State.

Sir Philip said preference would be given the direct route via Newfoundland and Canada, but that it might be necessary during the initial period to operate via Bermuda in the winter.

Manitoba's Vote Seats Five New Social Crediters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The return of the Bracken Liberal-Progressive Government in Manitoba was not unexpected in Ottawa, but the significant factors are considered the rise of Social Credit and the failure of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation to make any headway.

Premier John Bracken is assured of a return to power in the opinion of qualified observers here. With 18 "Lib.-Progs." elected, and six others leading, Mr. Bracken can count on the Independents and probably the Social Crediters.

The Social Crediters have five elected but they are not an organized group. They will follow the lead of the Social Crediters at Ottawa and while not joining the Government party will support the Government in all matters save where Social Credit is concerned.

The failure of the Woodsworthites to do more than elect one member with all their organization and active campaigning is a serious setback for the C. C. F.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, July 30

King Edward—Gets Ovation From Canadians

King Edward VIII received a boisterous and cordial ovation from about 8000 of his Canadian subjects, who crowded around him at a garden party so eagerly that guards had to force a passage for him to escape the crush.

The King is not accustomed to such demonstrations in London, but appeared to enjoy hugely the unusual episode, which ended with singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Subsequently the King's oft-changed vacation plans were apparently settled. He will take a yacht cruise along the Dalmatian coast, the Associated Press reports on Buckingham Palace authority. A special yacht has been chartered for the trip.

Air Defense—Britain Adds Civilian Force

Britain adds a new feature to her rearmament plans, with announcement of a volunteer air force reserve, open only to civilians. The new reserve will undertake to train 800 pilots annually in addition to those trained in the regular service.

Baldwin—Warns Veterans on War

"If no better means than war can be found to settle disputes the world deserves to perish," Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told Canadian war veterans today.

"We have no doubt that many of the troubles of this world are due to the fact we have lost many of our best men, who today would have become leaders. I am confident that if the dead could come back there would be no more war."

Securities—Big Block Goes From U. S. to Britain

British capital bought back from American control substantial English utility properties in what the Associated Press reports is considered one of the most important international financial moves of post-war years.

The English utilities are grouped under control of the Greater London and Counties Trust, Ltd., a holding company. Control of this holding company has been in the hands of Utilities Power and Light Corporation, an American concern. It now passes to Lazard Brothers and Associates of London.

Previous to the World War control of many American utilities and industries was in British hands. To finance the war such holdings were sold and Americans gained for the first time dominance over their own great enterprises. The tide of control swung even farther back across the Atlantic until American capital had pushed well into England. Today's transfer may indicate a recapture movement by British capital.

Politics—Landon Writes Letter to Socialists

Alfred M. Landon squarely faced what is probably the most delicate political issue of the campaign. In a letter to Norman Thomas, Socialist candiate for President, he expounded his attitude on labor's right to organize. He also discussed frankly his own past action in sending state troopers to preserve order during a strike in Cherokee County, Kansas, in 1935. Mr. Landon has been severely criticized by labor leaders for

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Landon Backs Unions' Right To Organize

Labor Has Full Provilege of Free Assembly, Governor States

Letter to Thomas

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon wrote Norman Thomas today that labor unions have the right "to promote by lawful and proper means the organization of an unorganized industry, which includes the right to send in an organizer."

The Republican nominee's letter was in reply to a communication from the Socialist candidate for President, in which Mr. Thomas asked for an elaboration of Governor Landon's acceptance speech statement that employee freedom from coercion "means as I read it, entire freedom from coercion or intimidation by the employer, any fellow employee or any other persons."

Upholds Free Assembly

"In my statement which you quote," Governor Landon wrote, "there is nothing to suggest that I am in favor of infringing in any way the right of free speech or free assembly.

"I am opposed to any such infringement. The workers have the right to meet among themselves or with others of their own choice to promote organization, with complete freedom from interference from anyone whatsoever. The workers should be fully protected in this right by the public authorities."

Kansas Strike Cited

In his letter to Mr. Thomas, Governor Landon referred to a lead and zinc mine strike in Kansas of June and July, 1935.

"I acceded to a request, jointly preferred by the sheriff and prosecuting attorney of Cherokee County, that I send troops to maintain order," the Governor said. "I instructed the troops through the Adjutant General of Kansas to maintain order, to disarm all armed civilians, including the armed guards employed by the smelter and mine operators, and those that may have been armed on behalf of the labor groups.

"The troops, however, were directed not to interfere with labor meetings and other activities of the strikers, so long as they were peaceably conducted. This included picketing, and both meeting and pickets were protected from possible violence of any kind.

Workers Protected

"My action in this instance protected the workers in the right of free speech and free assembly."

(The strike referred to was known as the tri-state strike. Parts of the area included were in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.)

Governor Landon's letter was given out at his morning press conference. It was dated July 29, and addressed to Mr. Thomas in New York City. It follows:

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I have received your letter of July 24th, and its courtesy and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Madrid Forms Defensive Armada; Blum Denies Arms to Spain's Regime

French Premier Gives Full Assurance of Neutrality

Shipments Halted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 30—In an effort to allay apprehensions here lest a serious international incident should arise out of the Spanish revolt, Premier Léon Blum today reaffirmed before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate and Chamber the French Government's intention to refrain from any intervention in Spain.

Rumors Give Concern

A wave of concern—partly spontaneous and partly provoked by a portion of the press for political ends—had begun to sweep over France following newspaper reports to the effect that Gen. Francisco Franco, the Spanish rebel chief, would not hesitate to precipitate grave international complications if necessary to attain his aims. Added to this were persistent rumors that war supplies from France were finding their way across the border to the Spanish Popular Front forces with the tacit approval of the French Cabinet.

Blum's Assurances

Premier Blum is understood to have given complete reassurances on both these points to the parliamentary committee, emphasizing France's firm determination to remain absolutely neutral so as to avoid any possible international repercussion.

Despite allegations both abroad and in certain French papers, the Monitor has been unable to find any reliable evidence that delivery to Spain either of arms and ammunition or airplanes has actually taken place.

Called Off

Undoubtedly, important shipments of war materials had been prepared, but the Cabinet decision to keep clear of the Spanish conflict seems to have put an end to these arrangements. There is still talk of the sale of a number of commercial planes to the Madrid Government by private French firms, but so far, at least this appears to be just talk.

France is uneasy over the prospect of a rebel victory which would mean a Fascist power on her southern frontier favorably disposed toward Italy and Germany. On the other hand, if Communism follows civil war in Spain, serious repercussions are feared not only in Northern Africa but perhaps on the internal political situation within France itself. Early and moderate solution of France's difficulties is thus held to be of primary importance to the French nation as well as to the peace of Europe.

Acme

Refugees Flee Spain

Not Only Foreigners, But Some Spaniards Left Spain via Hendaye, France. This Shows a Group With Luggage Ready to Cross Over

Socialists Confiscate Merchant Marine for Navy

Americans Depart

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, July 30—Loyalist Spain confiscated its merchant marine today to form an anti-Fascist armada of defense and launched a ground and air battle for possession of the strategic city of Saragossa.

Leftist forces, the Government announced, were driving insurgent Fascists out of the Guadarrama Mountains near Madrid and back to Avila and Segovia.

In addition to giving merchant ships an official naval status, authorities summoned all military and civil fliers to the Cuatro Vientos airdrome for orders to join in anti-Fascist flights.

Cannon Covering Retreat?

The boom of rebel cannon in the Guadarramas was believed by loyalists to be a covering barrage for an insurgent retreat.

Saragossa, Seville, Cordoba and Granada still were in rebel hands, but the Government claimed that the insurgents were demoralized because of lack of citizen support.

All four cities were the targets, moreover, of powerful attacks by loyal planes, militiamen, troops and guards.

Authorities said Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid were "completely normal." (In contrast, advices reaching the French border from Barcelona described increasingly strained relations between extremists and the provincial government there, with looting reported frequent.)

Americans to Valencia

A general exodus of beleaguered Americans from the capital to Valencia got under way today amid conflicting reports of who was holding the town.

The Government claimed "completely normal conditions" and loyalist control of the city, and an esti-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Kwangsi Launches Campaign In New 'Nationalist' Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A "Revival of Nationalism" propaganda movement has been launched by the Kwangsi authorities of Southern China in an effort to elucidate the southern position regarding the national emergency confronting China.

Friends of the south say that this is necessary to advance the Cantonese program of pulling the nation together in a patriotic bond for resistance to foreign aggression; it is also hinted broadly that it is desired to combat Nanking efforts to stage a whispering campaign to the effect that the southern military movements were at Japanese instigation and with Japanese help instead of being in their essence anti-Japanese, as advertised.

Monopoly on Nationalism

Nanking says that nationalism is in effect a National Government monopoly, that the southern leaders are out for politics in China rather than for war with Japan, and that there are conclusions to be drawn from the supplies tf Japanese munitions and advisers to the "two Kwang" provinces.

The situation has led to the first really ardent propaganda effort since the period of 1926-27 revolution, when Soviet Russian experts helped do publicizing in a large way with the aid even of large lithographed bills something like circus posters.

(At the time of the subsequent "Foochow Rebellion" in which Eugene Chen and others of the former Wuhan Government joined with the 19th Route Army of "Shanghai War" fame, there was propaganda of the same sort to lesser degree.)

To Swing Public Opinion

"Guidance" is to be given the southern press; "handouts" will be prepared and issued by publicity organs; high officials will abandon their usually reticent attitudes and allow themselves to be freely interviewed; a press association—whether Chinese or foreign is not specified—is to further the cause of the south in Hong Kong and Canton; and censorship is to be made more intelligent and less rigid. By these means it is hoped that the attitude of the press will be rendered friendly to the cause of the south.

Not the least significant feature of the situation is the open ackowledgement that old-time arbitrary official methods are recognized as inadequate when not backed by public opinion which it is hoped, rather belatedly, the not especially strong Chinese papers can mold.

Novel Haymaking By Drying Process Is Tried by British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD - UPON - AVON, Eng.—A centuries-old feature of English country life, that of haymaking, may soon disappear in favor of the artificial drying of the grass.

Engineers have been studying the problem ever since a Cambridge research worker discovered about 10 years ago that the young grass had a higher nutritive value than when fully matured.

A process has been sought which would make artificial hay at a price to compete with concentrated feeding stuffs. A demonstration given on a farm near here recently would seem to fulfill this condition.

The cost of the artificially dried grass worked out at about £4 a ton and was fed in place of feedstuffs costing £7 a ton.

Haymaking by the ordinary methods is to be dispensed with entirely this year on this farm, and the young grass treated by the new apparatus will supply all the necessary cattle food. No oilcake or other concentrated food is to be purchased.

South Africans' Market Second Best to British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—That the Union of South Africa is the only overseas market with which Great Britain has had a favorable trade balance in exports and imports of merchandise for a continuous period of 20 years is a fact emphasized in the report of the Union Trade Commissioner in London.

Since 1924 the union has more than doubled its share in the total exports of the United Kingdom. No less than 7.89 per cent of the total exports of Britain last year went to South Africa.

The country also has assumed high rank among Britain's principal markets. During 1935 the union became Great Britain's second-best customer. She now ranks before Australia, the United States, Canada, the Irish Free State, Germany, France, the Argentine, Denmark, New Zealand and the Netherlands. India alone constituted a better market for British exports.

Interest in South African minerals and base metals has been revived to a considerable extent, and numerous inquiries have been received for asbestos, chrome, manganese, fluorspar, talc and marble. Owing to the shortage of marble supplies from Italy, special interest has been evinced in South Africa as a source of supply.

Blum Announces Trade Moratorium To Help Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 30—Drastic relief measures, amounting in effect to a momentary debt and tax moratorium for small merchants and manufacturers in France, were announced today by the Ministry of Commerce.

Many business firms have been put into desperate straits by increased labor charges imposed under the Popular Front Government's social laws raising wages and instituting paid vacations.

Special Facilities

The Chamber of Deputies today passed a series of bills, according to these firms special credit facilities amounting almost to subsidies, but as more immediate aid was necessary to enable many merchants to meet payments falling due tomorrow the Government has also taken the following steps:

1. The Bank of France has been instructed to show every consideration toward shops which are in difficulties; in particular to discount bills wherever necessary.

2. No record is to be kept by the Bank of France or by private banks against merchants who fail to meet payments falling due, provided settlement is subsequently reached.

3. Judges are advised by the Government to be lenient toward debtors in settling financial claims before the courts and to endeavor to bring about friendly arrangements favorable to small business houses of good faith.

4. No legal action will be taken by the Government to force payment of taxes where the good faith of the taxpayer is apparent.

Votes for Women

The continued rise in both wholesale and retail prices has resulted in a bill being passed by the Chamber setting up a special commission to prevent unjustified increase.

The Chamber today passed a bill granting women the right to vote and to hold office on the basis of full equality with men. Since women's suffrage has already been voted several times by the Chamber, however, and repeatedly defeated by the Senate, this action is not necessarily significant. But there are indications the opposition in the Senate is weakening.

Tree Park to 'Trees' Poet

ROBBINSVILLE, N. C., July 30 (AP)—World War veterans and friends gathered today to dedicate a forest of towering virgin growth to Joyce Kilmer, the poet who wrote:

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

The 3840-acre tract near here will be known as the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest. The poet was killed 18 years ago on the battlefields of France.

President Roosevelt sent a message saying, "It is particularly fitting that a poet who always will be remembered for the tribute he embodies in 'Trees' should find this living monument.

"Thus his memory is forever honored and one of nature's masterpieces is set aside to be preserved for the enjoyment of generations yet unborn."

In a prepared address, E. A. Sherman, assistant chief of the United States Forest Service, said: "We may justly claim Mr. Kilmer as belonging to veterans and foresters alike. On the field of combat he made the supreme sacrifice as a patriot; in 'Trees' he has bequeathed to humanity one of its rarest gems of human expression."

The program also called for a review of Mr. Kilmer's work on the New York Times by Charles McDonald Puckette of the Times, and his career as a soldier by Paul A. Williams, chairman of the memorial committee. Joseph C. Kircher of Atlanta, southern regional forester, was among the other scheduled speakers.

Soviet Action Revives Hopes For Navy Pact

Way Cleared for Reich, Italy and Poland to Sign Up

Battleship Race On

Tokyo to Build Four Ships; Britain and U. S. Plan Two Each

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—complete agreement has been reached between Britain and Russia on the terms of a treaty whereby Russia can adhere to the rules accepted by the United States, France and Britain under the London Naval Treaty of 1936, the Monitor is informed.

In accordance with the procedure arranged between the three powers, Britain is now consulting the co-signatories, France and the United States, whether they agree to the terms of the Anglo-Soviet treaty.

Also Reich and Poland

Britain is also informing—not consulting—Germany and Poland with whom negotiations are under way for treaties along the lines of the Anglo-Soviet document.

The two other powers concerned, namely, Japan and Italy, are likewise being informed in view of the fact that it is hoped that both these countries will either sign the original London treaty, or at any rate observe its terms.

Other Treaties Under Way

Success of the negotiations with Russia is expected to facilitate the conclusion of the Anglo-German and Anglo-Polish bilateral treaties. When negotiations began with Germany, one of the conditions was that a similar treaty should be signed with Russia.

Poland, as another state which debouches on the Baltic, is also expected to welcome the Anglo-Soviet agreement.

The actual signature of the new treaty awaits the signal "all clear" from the other interested parties.

Long Uncertainty Ends With Bilateral Accord Of London and Moscow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Major developments on two fronts today served to clarify the highly involved naval situation.

Simultaneously, and paradoxically, chances for preservation of the skeleton of naval limitation improved with a new and ominous quickening of the naval race tempo.

Announcement from the British Foreign Office that agreement had been reached "on all points" for a bilateral naval agreement between Britain and Russia ended several months of acute uncertainty as to the prospects of the residual naval treaty so painfully concluded in London last winter between Britain, France and the United States.

German entrance into the group of naval powers adhering to the principles of the new naval treaty is expected promptly.

Germany has delayed signing, both because of her general policy to act in harmony with Italy on all such matters, and because of Russia. Terms of an Anglo-German agreement were long since completed.

But Germany would not sign until it was certain that Russia would also sign, due to apprehension over Russian naval plans in the Baltic. Italy participated in preparation of the original treaty and merely deferred signature for the duration of League sanctions. With that obstacle also removed the prospect now develops that all of the major naval powers, except Japan and several of the minor, will shortly be included in a general naval limitation system.

Four-Power Pact

Actually only Britain, the United States, France and Italy will be signatories of the London naval treaty. But the others are being brought within the sphere of that instrument by nearly identic separate bilateral agreements between England and each of the others. Thus Britain will be the connective link between the parties to the formal treaty and the individual adherents.

Two aspects of this grouping of the naval powers are significant. First is the limitation feature. Second is the emphasis it places on the exclusion of Japan from the general fellowship of the naval powers.

To Exchange Information

No limitation on the size of future navies is involved in the new treaties. But they do place detailed and important limits on the types and sizes of individual ships and require full exchange of information among all the participants. These provisions are calculated to remove much of the element of suspicion and uncertainty which has in the past contributed strongly to world unrest.

Without Russia, Germany and Italy such provisions are meaningless. But if all three now join the naval treaty group they become of real value to the future of world peace.

Japan's isolation is sharply emphasized and the pressure is automatically increased on that country for conformity to provisions of the treaties even though Japan has formally refused to adhere. With all other naval powers adhering Japan would be extremely loath to take the initiative in upsetting an ar-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

Madrid Forces Form Armada for Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

mated 30 Americans were reported to have arrived there in safety.

Today's rebel broadcast from the radio station in Seville announced the Valencia garrison had revolted and gone over to the rebels.

Nine United States citizens departed for Valencia on the morning train, and at least 75 cities, sheltered in the Embassy here, were busily packing to depart tonight.

Quincy Hurrying

Steaming toward Valencia, said diplomatic reports here, was the United States heavy cruiser Quincy, prepared to take the Americans on board.

General Peña, leader of the "Austrian Mine Revolt" of 1934, was at the head of several thousand miners continuing a siege of the northern rebel city of Oviedo.

Madrid's defense chieftains mobilized armed sections from every class of the citizenry—even the shop girls. The Hispano-American University Federation created three of these defense sections; another was a "steel brigade" of 400 strong men.

Madrid police announced that they had captured a "black ambulance" which had been seized from the Red Cross hospital by alleged Fascists. The police reported that the ambulance had dashed through the streets shooting at militiamen.

In the Guadarrama, Generals Bernal and Riquelme were whipping militia forces into shape to create a powerful loyal army which will employ regular military tactics.

With the first mountain emergency believed over, the Government was anxious that its military machine work more smoothly and that losses be cut to a minimum.

Already militiamen from the mountains, returning to the capital to enter army ranks as reserves, were taking on the appearance of veterans as for clothing and equipment.

Loyal planes over Spain continued to bomb rebel points. With the bombs they dropped newspapers, containing announcement of government victories.

Luis Companys, provincial President of Catalonia, flew over the Aragon front and reported to Leftist officials that the liberal armies were advancing victoriously.

Leading the government troops was a column under Colonel Villalba, the President reported.

Government airmen were bombing the rebels, he said, and aiding the offensive from strategic points.

The Spanish Government in Madrid, meanwhile, mobilized the merchant marine into an anti-Fascist armada.

See Early Collapse

Surrender of insurgents at Granada, Cordoba, and Saragossa would bring automatic collapse of the rebellion, government leaders declared. They asserted that the loyal forces have established normalcy in many interior regions and in virtually all Mediterranean cities.

Formation of a "volunteers of death" aerial battalion was announced in a rebel broadcast from Seville. The Fascist pilots were reported to have agreed to crash planes loaded with explosives into liberal strongholds.

Government confiscation of royal and religious property continued with the liberals taking control of many palaces, clubs, convents, colleges and universities.

Reports reaching Madrid asserted that rebel forces in five cities were being harassed by lack of food and ammunition. The Fascist strongholds affected were Granada, Cordoba, Saragossa, Seville and Oviedo, the advices asserted.

Loyal columns patrolled important provincial roads and pushed the advance on provincial capitals where insurgent supporters held control.

Guns of the Leftist navy renewed bombardment of the north African coast to suppress activities of rebellious Moroccan military units.

The cabinet of Premier Jose Giral Pereira authorized the Ministry of War to declare martial law in all war areas supplanting the power of civil authorities.

The Catalan Government in Barcelona issued strict orders against any acts of pillage and rescinded all licenses permitting individuals to carry arms.

A special judge began hearing cases of officers and noncommissioned officers who participated in the revolt in the northeastern coastal city.

A 25 per cent reduction in rents, previously ordered, was suspended temporarily.

Military officials exhibited 25 fully-equipped seaplanes and large supplies of bombs at the air base.

Army Playground Saved

HILO, Hawaii (AP) — Assurance was given army officers and men of the Hawaiian department that their recreation camp at Kilauea Volcano would not be abandoned, when the Department of the Interior granted a 20-year lease to the army.

THE HISTORIC CHARM of BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.

$2.00 up, Daily

$9.00 up, Weekly

SUITES AVAILABLE

Roof Garden Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street.

New 600-Room Hotel

The Pierrepont

Pierrepont at Hicks St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Main 4-5500

IT IS

DIFFERENT

Here is a toothbrush that will instantly appeal to readers of The Christian Science Monitor because it is the last word in efficiency and cleanliness.

No other toothbrush is designed to clean between the teeth like the Clean-Be-Tween because it is the only toothbrush which turns on the handle, enabling you to reach and clean the surface of all the teeth. Clean-Be-Tween is also ideal for children. Regular retail price 59c. Renewal brushes at less than half the original cost make Clean-Be-Tween a most economical toothbrush. Bristles are Medium, Hard and Extra Hard. Lifetime Handle — Assorted colors. YOUR DRUG OR DEPT. STORE can supply you—or write

CLEAN-BE-TWEEN

TOOTH BRUSH CO. Inc.
250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK
1608 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles

England's 'Cinque Ports' Instal New Warden

Earl of Willingdon made 157th holder of ancient title as official in charge of England's old naval centers; but alas, not much power remains with the title.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—With ancient pomp and ceremony, and with the sound of the guns of the British Navy booming in his ears, the Earl of Willingdon is being installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at the Court of Shepway at Dover today. He is the 157th holder of a title which is older than that of many a belted earl.

The title goes back to Edward the Confessor, who conferred it on his faithful Godwyn, Earl of Kent. But the duties of the post go back many further centuries. The Pharos at Dover, the massive walls at Lympne, overlooking the edge of Romney Marsh, Richborough and the Reculvers, are memorials of the days when the Count of the Saxon Shore kept watch and ward and cast an anxious eye against the coming of pirates from across the northern sea. William the Conqueror constituted that line of coast a jurisdiction entirely separate from that of Kent and Sussex.

The Five Ports

Originally, of course, there were only five ports ("Cinque Ports")—Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich—but to these were added the ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye and several minor places known as "limbs" or "members."

The Cinque Ports had both duties and privileges. They had to provide the King, who had no permanent navy, with all the men and ships he required. Henry III fixed the number of ships at 57. Hastings and Dover each supplied 21, Romney, Hythe and Sandwich, five each, with crews aggregating 1200 men. When in 1298 the fleet was called out for service against a foreign enemy the Admiral, one Alard, was paid two shillings a day, each captain had a shilling a day, while the chaplain who had to "confess the sailors" had to be content with sixpence.

They Had Privileges

It was all a heavy drain on the resources of the Cique Ports, but they had many counterbalancing privileges. They sent 16 members to Parliament, they were exempt from tax and tollage, they had power in cases of treason and coining, they could punish the man who shed blood and condemn to the pillory or the tumbril, they had the right of "mundbryce" (of going on to a man's property to erect embankments against the sea), they could appropriate lost cattle not claimed within a year and a day, and seize everything cast up on the shore. And the King's writ did not run in any territory under the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Alas! both power and privileges have waned in the passing of the centuries. Nature herself laid a heavy hand on the Cinque Ports. The sea withdrew and sand and shingle destroyed the harbors of Sandwich, Rye, Romney and Winchelsea, which are now more or less inland towns, while most of the old rights have been lost.

Barons Were High Peers

The Barons of the Cinque Ports, those persons who had been admitted to the freedom of the Ports, ranked with peers of the realm in ancient times, and it was their proud privilege to support the four staves of the canopy over the head of the King at his coronation. One relic they still retain, the right to be present at the Coronation, clad in their scarlet cloaks, white satin waistcoats and black knee breeches and hose. And to this day there is a gentleman at Winchelsea who draws a salary of £1 2s. 6d. a year as Keeper of the Lookout, an office which he executes by walking to the end of his garden every morning and scanning the horizon for French ships-of-the-line coming to invade England!

Profitable, Then

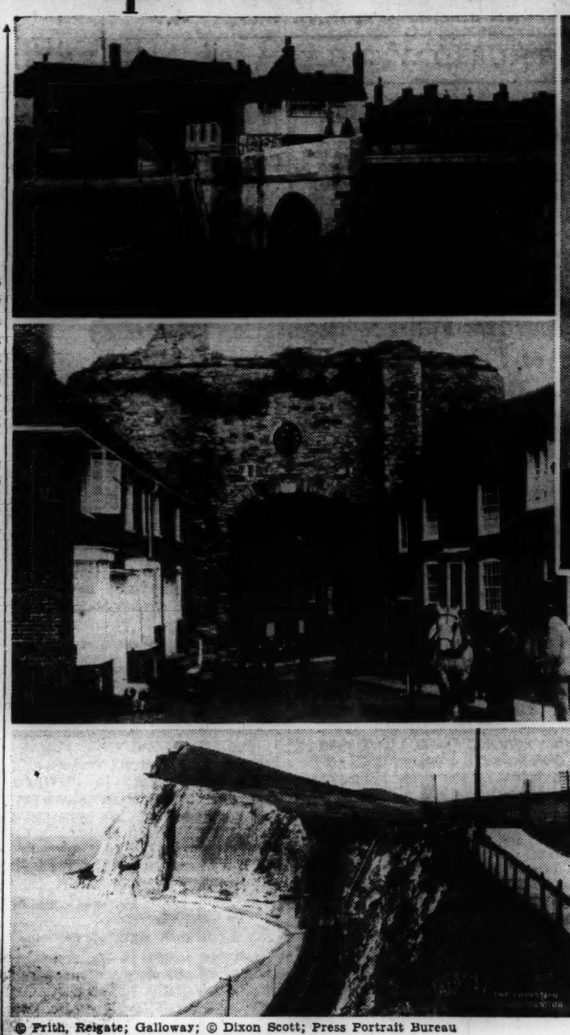
Time was when the Lord Warden held a place of profit. Pitt as Lord Warden had a salary of £4000 a year (out of which he had to pay the wages of a staff), and an additional £280 charged on the Army Vote, with pickings such as lost anchors, stray cables, and stranded wrecks. By the time Lord Palmerston had become Lord Warden the salary had been swept away by a reforming Parliament, and "Pam," although he liked Walmer Castle as an official seaside residence, rent-free, was in no mood to take over at a valuation the relics left by the Duke of Wellington and other predecessors, and to pay a fancy price for a chair because Pitt had sat in it or a pair of boots that didn't fit because "the Duke" had worn them.

Impressive Ceremony

Lord Willingdon, accepting the title, will be received today in the old Norman keep of Dover Castle by the Mayors of the Cinque Ports, Ancient Towns, and Limbs, each accompanied by his mace-bearer, and will attend a service in St. Mary-in-the-Castle, probably the oldest Christian sanctuary in England.

Then a procession will be formed to a place where the Grand Court of Shepway will be constituted. In quaint legal phraseology the Seneschal will read the patent of the Lord Warden-elect, and with time-honored ceremony the Lord Warden will be asked "to keep inviolate and maintain all the franchise, liberties, customs, and usages of the Five Ports." He will accept the duties of the historic position, and signify his assent by holding up his right hand, breast high, and affirming "Yea, if God will, I shall to my power," while a salute of 19 guns in the harbor below will boom acknowledgment. Being a knight and a member of the King's Council, he is not required to swear upon a book or repeat the words.

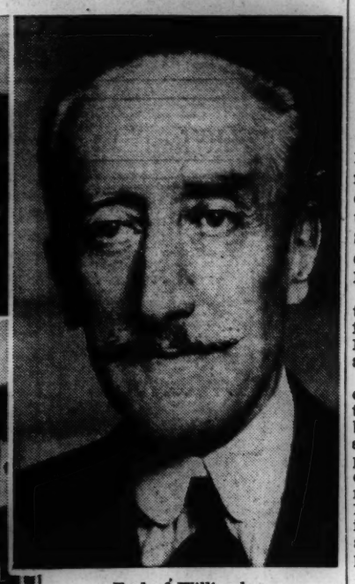
Time has shorn the office of Lord Warden of much of its power, though little of its dignity. Like many institutions that have come down through centuries, it has suffered inevitable change. But the Cinque Ports were the cradle and the nursery, not only of the English navy, but of institutions which were to take shape in the Courts of Justice and the Parliament of the English people.



© Frith, Reigate; Galloway; © Dixon Scott; Press Portrait Bureau

The Five Ports Have Old Ceremonial

Upper: The Bridge and Barbican at Sandwich. Middle: Land Gate of Rye. Lower: Chalk Cliffs of Dover



Earl of Willingdon,
Who Assumes Honors as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports

Aroostook Potato Pool Disposed Of 2,500,000 Barrels

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., July 30 (AP)—The Aroostook Production Credit Association today reported what it called "the largest single deal in potatoes ever undertaken in Aroostook County."

In a marketing pool, in which more than 1700 farmers joined and which involved nearly 2,500,000 barrels of the 1935 crop, The association sold and collected more than $6,000,000 worth of potatoes.

The net process was $3,248,900, or $1.398 a barrel, which the association is ready to disburse, the statement said.

American Property In Spain Respected, Washington Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—The Spanish Government has declined to provide a special train for the evacuation of some 100 Americans bottled up in Madrid, Eric C. Wendelin, Third Secretary in charge of the Embassy, reported officially here today.

The railroad, however, Mr. Wendelin reported, was prepared to attach as many additional coaches to daily morning and evening trains going to Alicante and Valencia as can be carried, and will furnish first or third class coaches as desired. Armed escorts and guaranteed safe conduct, however, by special train is refused by the Government.

Arrive Safely

Mr. Wendelin stated that Americans who have voluntarily left Madrid for Valencia and Alicante during the past three days are believed to have arrived safely.

In another part of his report, Mr. Wendelin denied that there has been confiscation of American properties in Spain other than the commandeering of some automobiles for war purposes. He asserted that there has been no confiscation of bank deposits but there is a moratorium on loans and a limitation on bank withdrawals.

These declarations were supported by a cable from Lynn W. Franklin, United States Consul at Barcelona.

Mr. Franklin reported that the Catalonian Government today established rigid supervision over all Barcelona banking facilities, giving strict orders with regard to how funds shall be paid out from the banks.

He reported that "rumors that authorities at Barcelona have taken over foreign banks and confiscated their funds are untrue."

He went on, however, to describe the strict regulative orders which the Catalonian Government has imposed upon all banks—orders which placed the financial institutions practically under government operative supervision.

Censors on Job

"There is a local representative and a representative of the bank employees' union in all banks, and all operations have to be approved," Mr. Franklin said.

"Withdrawals are limited to 500 pesetas except for payment of wages. The Government insists upon continuance of overdrafts and discount facilities up to the established limit of funds required for wage payments.

"Government intervention is strict. No other banking business is being done at present. Exchange operations are suspended."

Growth of Free Schools In South Carolina Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAYO, S. C.—Paying tribute to the progress of free education in South Carolina in an address dedicating the Mayo school gymnasium-auditorium, recently completed under WPA auspices, Gov. Olin D. Johnston praised South Carolinians for successful efforts to improve educational opportunities.

He contrasted present-day school structures to the little one-room school he attended as a boy in Anderson County, asserting he was "proud" of South Carolina's advancement in the acquisition of facilities for disseminating knowledge.

"Bye, bye Honey. Be sure to write. You know — I always stay at The Governor Clinton"

Special Week-end
2 and 3 Day
ALL-EXPENSE TOURS
Room, Meals and Attractions
Write For Folder
$4.50—$8.50

1200 New Rooms
Private bath, shower, radio, circulating ice water and servidor.

$3.00

HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
7th AVENUE and 31st STREET
"KNOTT MANAGEMENT"
OPPOSITE PENN STATION

CLAM CHOWDER
Tastes Better with
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

ARE YOU GOING TO THE BEACH?

If you are, you will want to know about the tides, weather forecasts and full moon. All the information about these things and many others is contained in The Old Farmer's Almanac.

FOR SALE AT ALL NEWS STANDS
Sent postpaid on receipt of 20c
THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC
34 Beacon St., Boston

CAMP PEQUOT
ON GARDNER LAKE, COLCHESTER, CONN.
New-Distinctive-Unique

Spend your vacation in the Connecticut hills, six-hundred-acre tract, woods and trails—located on shore of beautiful Gardner Lake, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide. Canoes, boats, tennis, baseball, horseback riding—entertainment and dancing. Capable social director and hostess. Excellent food and lots of it. $30 per week. No extras. Send for booklet. CAMP PEQUOT, Gardner Lake, R. F. D. 4, Colchester, Conn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Year's Ban Urged For Drunk Drivers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 30—Drunken drivers should face mandatory loss of their operators' licenses for at least a year following arrest and conviction for that offense against the law, Charles A. Harnett, New York State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, told the New York State Association of Police Chiefs at their convention here yesterday.

If Commissioner Harnett's recommendation were to be carried out, the State Legislature would have to alter the license revocation section of existing traffic laws which provide that intoxicated drivers shall lose their licenses for a six months period.

The New York official said that all drunken automobile drivers were "potential killers." He stressed that they were "the worst of all hazards on the roads."

Collections Up

Ellis Bever, head of the Kansas state income tax department, estimates collections this year may exceed last year's $1,400,000 by 30 per cent.

Scouts Reducing Color Prejudice In South Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Hope that the color difficulty in South Africa might eventually be solved by the good work of the Boy Scouts was voiced by Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, in an interview here on his return from a seven months' tour in Africa.

People at home, said the Chief Scout, could not realize the intensity of feeling in the South African Union on the color question. It was true that is existed to some extent in other parts of the world, so that one found the colored boys and girls had their own patrols, though both colored and white would join the same parade.

Three Divisions

But now in South Africa he was glad to say that things showed signs of becoming better. His object on this African tour has been to establish the extension of Scouting to the native and colored races, and this had been accomplished.

The Council of the South African Branch of the Boy Scouts Association has agreed unanimously that there should be three non-European sections of the movement within the union, namely, Pathfinder (full native) Boy Scouts, Colored Scouts, and Indian Scouts, each to be a self-governing unit and under the controling authority of the Union Scout Council.

Leading Public Opinion

One leading churchman in South Africa went so far as to say that "the Scout Movement has given a lead to public opinion on the color question in accordance with Christian spirit and modern progress."

The natives, said Lord Baden-Powell, took to Scouting like ducks to water, and the difficulty was to get enough Scoutmasters to cope with the rush of boys who wanted to join. The good work done was already in evidence, for with the colored and native boys and girls, as with whites, Scouting and Guiding brought out character in them.

Thinking for Themselves

They were learning to think for themselves, whereas hitherto they had behaved as paid slaves. One result of this with girls was that they were accepting domestic service and becoming nursemaids and maid servants. During their years of Scout training, too, they learn handicrafts which could only add to their value.

During his tour, Lord Baden-Powell said that he had come across about 16 native races who had adopted Scouting. Some of these in the Sudan and Uganda, for instance, had only recently emerged from savagery, and he had had a good opportunity of seeing what a beneficial effect the introduction of Scouting was having. It made a tremendous appeal to the native mind and white settlers said that its influence was most marked.

Next Jamboree

At the present time in the Union of South Africa there were about 14,000 white Scouts and Guides and about 10,000 colored, though, as already stated, the latter are expected to increase greatly as trained Scoutmasters become available.

Asked as to his future activities, the Chief Scout said things were already getting busy for the next world jamboree which would take place in the Netherlands in 1937. The camp will be at Vogelensang, Bloemendaal, about 10 miles from Amsterdam, from July 31 to Aug. 13. It is hoped to gather about 30,000 Scouts from all over the world.

American Slang and Baseball Form Part of Karelian Scene

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROZAVODSK, Karelia, U. S. S. R.—The English language is more useful in this capital city of the Karelian Soviet Republic and in near-by lumber camps than in any other part of the Soviet Union. For thousands of Finns from the United States and Canada are helping to create modern civilization in the Karelian wilderness.

They were recruited as a part of the dream of Dr. Edward Guhling, former Premier of Karelia, that the Republic he founded should become a "Finnish Socialist fatherland."

Dr. Guhling and some of his associates were dismissed last year and their policies discredited. They have been succeeded by men more interested in making Karelia an integral part of the Soviet Union, with a common "Soviet culture." The immigration from abroad has ceased. Nevertheless, about 20,000 Finnish immigrants remain in Karelia, and are destined to play an important part in its future.

Girls Cheer Ball Players

On our first day in Petrozavodsk we watched a baseball game between young men born and brought up in the United States. In the bleachers around us young girls, very American in appearance and speech, cheered on the rival teams. In the days following we visited and talked with many of these former Americans and Canadians in their housing co-operatives and near-by lumber camps.

These immigrants have passed through hard years. Many of them came to Karelia with exaggerated hopes and were disillusioned. Several hundred managed to get return passage to America or at least to Finland. Some have remained from choice, being ardent Communists; others from necessity, having no money to leave. But for all alike times are now better, and the future is brighter. The vast majority have become Soviet citizens and will spend their lives in Russia.

There are 4600 Finnish immigrants in Petrozavodsk, most of whom came five years ago. Officials admitted that in some instances Soviet trusts had failed to fulfill promises made to immigrants in America, but they added that immigrants had been at fault, too, in "holding aloof from the life of the community, making too many complaints about hardships, and misrepresenting their skill."

Begin to Study Russian

The remaining Finns, however, made no complaint whatever. They have built themselves into the Karelian communities. The carpenters among them have constructed housing apartments much better than most others in Petrozavodsk, and the women have made their one and two room apartments homelike. The young people are generally adapted; they attend higher schools, have learned or re-learned Finnish, and are beginning to learn Russian. The future, they admitted, rests with people who have fluent knowledge of the Russian language.

The youngest children are forgetting their English; they converse in Finnish and Russian. A few parents speak English with their children so that they will not lose this language. But Finnish is the language generally used among these people.

Many younger Americans are training as actors in the Petrozavodsk Finnish repertory theater. Others are studying for professions. Some have preferred to learn skilled trades, and already are working in factories, in building trades and as machinists and electricians. About 85 per cent of the workers in the large ski factory at Petrozavodsk are immigrants.

Proud of "Talkie" Theater

The Premier of Karelia, Mr. A. Buishuyeff, loaned us his 1933 Buick limousine — the most impressive motorcar in Karelia—to visit the lumber camp at Matrossey, 30 miles from Petrozavodsk, which was organized in 1930 by immigrants from the United States and Canada, and now numbers 436 persons, all Finnish-speaking, with 220 from America.

A charming Canadian girl from Ontario showed us about. She has lived here for five years and is an enthusiastic pioneer. Proudly she showed us the machine-shops—the best-equipped in Karelia—and the sound cinema theater given the colony last year for over-fulfilling its timber-cutting plan. She led us through the rain to the high banks of the rushing river into which the logs are rolled for their long journey to Leningrad saw-mills. She showed us the saw-mill, the log building which houses the community club, with its tiny library, its homemade gymnasium, its concert hall. She laughingly declared that the kindergarten and creche are "just full."

We talked with the youthful American in charge of the machine-shop which trains machinists for camps all through Karelia. He said he intends to spend his life in Matrossey. In a few years the lumber will be cleared off a large tract of good land, and he and some of the others intend then to organize a collective farm. He pointed out an American girl working at a lathe. "She likes machines, and won't have any other kind of work," he explained.

Matrossey is the most successful of the immigrant colonies. It was properly organized in the beginning, and has had few desertions. The camp is still crude and ugly, with log dormitories and a community dining hall; but several two-family houses have been built this year, and the hard-working community begins to think about making things more attractive. They lead a healthy life, and seem content.

The Karelian immigrants are now "growing up with the country," and it is unlikely that many more of them would leave if they were free to do so. Strong pressure is being brought upon those who have retained foreign passports to become Soviet citizens.

The dour chairman of one housing co-operative, a carpenter, declared: "I went from Finland to the United States, and worked there for 18 years, and then lost my job during the depression. For 18 months I walked the streets looking for work, and used up most of my savings. Then they asked me to come to Karelia, and I did. I have never regretted it. This country can give work to men who want and need it; that is its chief attraction for me."

Amoskeag Company Executives Receive Their Discharges

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 30. (AP)—The Evening Leader says all executives of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company with the exception of the acting agent and the paymaster were discharged today.

Approximately 25 of the 40 electrical workers repairing flood damage in the mills will get through tomorrow night, the paper continues, leaving only a skeleton crew, including a watchman and a few others who are assisting the auctioneer and appraisers in listing properties before liquidation.

The move, the paper says, is in line with the recommendation of Arthur Black, master, who suggested "there should be no further expense, except for preservation of the property."

TECHNIQUE

You'll admire the deft technique we employ to make your stay at The Taft worth remembering.

2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, FROM $2.50

HOTEL ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
TAFT
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

The MARITIMES

NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
for Rest and Recreation!

ENJOY hospitality with an Old Country tang! Swim—play tennis—ride—sail—golf on splendid courses swept by cool sea breezes. St. Andrews, N. B., make your home at the Algonquin Hotel. An unexcelled '18' and other sports. Famous cuisine and service. Across Fundy Bay at Digby, N. S., is The Pines, with golf, tennis, bathing, boating, fishing. At old Yarmouth — the new Lakeside Inn overlooking beautiful Milo Lakes. Your vacation in the Maritimes should include historic Grand Pré and the Cornwallis Inn, Kentville; also Nova Scotia's capital, Halifax and the Lord Nelson Hotel, (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.).

Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 20-Sept. 7) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year) Single, $6 up; double, $5 per person. *Pines Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 9) Single, $7 up; double, $6 per person. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 7) Single, $8 up; double, $7 per person.

Sail—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews. *Ferry*, Saint John-Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
See Local Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities.

VISIT CANADA—YOUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR

Book through your agent
JOHN HENDERSON TRAVEL BUREAU
154-20 Northern Boulevard
FLUSHING, NEW YORK
Independence 3-1838
—no one can serve you better—

COME! SEE! —AND YOU'LL BUY

Largest selling tire in the world at any price —standard on the new cars — famous for its

43% LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE

Proved by G-3 Users Everywhere

See the G-3 tread-prints we've taken of tires still in service—evidence that G-3 gives longest wear, safest mileage, lowest cost satisfaction per mile.

See the Goodyear Margin of Safety demonstration — shows why G-3's tough, sure-gripping, Center Traction All-Weather Tread stops your car the quickest of any tires.

See the SUPERTWIST Cord demonstration — convincing proof of the way this patented Goodyear feature in every ply gives you the greatest blowout protection.

DOUBLE EAGLE AIRWHEEL* • G3 ALL-WEATHER • PATHFINDER • SPEEDWAY *Registered

Save money safely—get tires you can trust—see our Goodyear BLUE RIBBON VALUES for 1936

We have the Prize Values at every price. Husky, big Goodyears as low as $4.95 ON YOUR CAR

Ask to see Goodyear Speedway—world's greatest low price tire

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

A COOL NEW YORK HOTEL

Warm weather doesn't disturb visitors staying in this 32-story hotel.

- Rooms high above all New York.
- Open-air roof terrace on 16th floor.
- Most beautiful swimming pool in the City.
- Air-cooled restaurants.
- Rate $3 daily includes use of pool.

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th ST., NEW YORK

Subject of Clothes Proves Wordy

Runs into two sets, that used by the designers of women's gowns and the jargon of the actual stylists all sailing under the term 'haute couture' or 'high sewing' which is significant.

Private Languages Of Industry
Fourth of Eight Articles

By Janet Mabie
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The designing of clothes is wholly visionary, the industry of haute couture runs annually into many, many millions of dollars, yet it is a mysterious industry, whose history is, in a way, so ephemeral that its terminology is one of nuances, indicated with varying degrees of solemnity in the great fashion houses of Paris and the custom dressmaking world of the United States, rather than one of technical words.

The creators of the haute couture take themselves excessively seriously; the layman might easily get the impression that, unless the house of the celebrated and eccentric M. Renoir produced precisely 316 models for the summer opening, the world would straightway pulverize into dust and all would cease.

Like Chicken and Egg

Yet you will not find a designer willing to say which comes first; the fashion or the designer. It is slightly on the "Which comes first, the chicken or the egg?" side; in one place you can hear that fashion is set by a select and clearly identified group of the world's "best-dressed women."

Yet what were they wearing, when they set the fashion? And who made their clothes? And how much did they have to do with the designs of them?

Dresses cannot be made without materials. So the very foundation of the great Paris dressmaking houses, and those of their British brethren, is the fabric manufacturers. We speak of Morgan, and Lehman Brothers, and Rockefellers, extending financial hands toward railroads and real estate and utilities. The fabric manufacturers stand behind the dressmaking industry.

Makes Material Popular

When buyers go to Europe to see the spring and summer collections, they do not buy duplicate models of one dress. They buy one model, and then they must buy the materials in which the copies are to be made. So the fabric manufacturers can afford to be big-hearted.

A Lanvin or a Chanel model, original in black crepe of thin beige wool, cannot be copied in cotton or corduroy. On the contrary, the material used in the model will travel far in a season beyond the mere copying of that particular model. With the knowledge that it has been used by Lanvin or Chanel people will be anxious to find other designs in which to utilize it.

Since it is impossible to predict which, out of a collection of, say, 250 models, will be the season's successes, the dressmaking houses themselves must keep ample material on hand for reproduction; likewise stores which do a great business in materials with which people do their own copying or "have a little woman who sews just beautifully" must be supplied with the current successes in materials.

Must Have Material

A fashion with every augury of a huge success could disappear overnight if there was a dearth of the material in which it was originally introduced.

A coutouriere's stock in trade is his (or her) "collection." Twice a year an entirely new collection is put on sale, with a grand opening. Buyers from all the leading shopping centers of the world pour into the salons which are at night, what a theatrical producer would call "owf'ly good the'tre, m' dear" and by midnight the secret has been carried to the remote corners of the world. M. Petitpoint is concentrating on the Persian motif—or the Javanese, or the sur-realist or what have you, this season. Cables squeal with the details and everyone present believes that he or she only dreamed it, and that it was really the court of Haroun Al-Raschid.

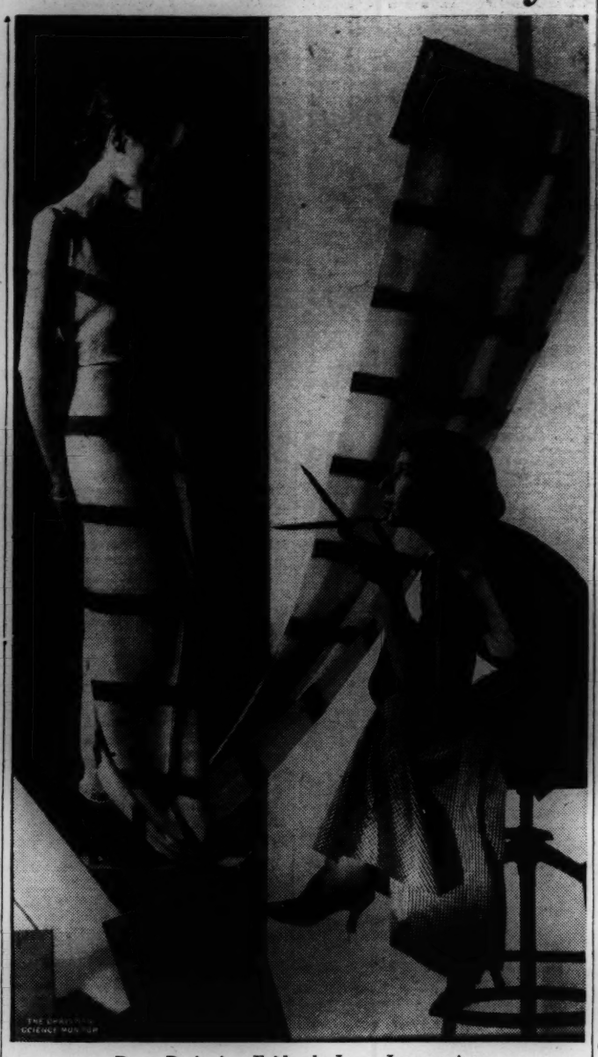
Pirating the Styles

Unfortunately, the world is full of tricky fellows, and the period of the Paris openings is enlivened with rumors of "style pirates." Style pirates, through an intricate system of spies and accomplices, are smuggled into openings—a difficult business since it is far easier to walk straight into the Hall of a Thousand Suns and Moons and play "The Music Goes 'Round' " on a concertina—who have a lightning eye for detail, and buy whatever bits they can pick up as well.

Immediately the pirates escape the glittering scene, a horde of seamstresses, cutters, finishers pounce on the mass of information and transpose it into "original models" which they can bootleg. The French law has become geared in the last few years to dealing very roughly indeed with this unlawful gentry, but the industry knows it still has to contend with that evil.

Americans Make Bid

In recent years, there has been an ever accelerating trend to transplant the world of haute couture to the United States, especially for the American market. Many young American designers have come into prominence—Clarepotter, Gwyneth Waugh, Sophie Gimbel.



Dress Designing Evidently Is an Intense Art

It is entirely probable that the styles dedicated to "the woman who lives actively" were, in a way, originally created in the United States, for there is nothing to be had like them either in Paris or in London. They are often based on the use of tweeds, and in general British and Scottish tweeds are a little warmish for any but the height of winter wear in the United States.

Many "trends" have originated in the United States. That is, in the creative thought of American fashion experts.

She Set Tyrolean Trend

When the Salzburg Festival was constantly in the papers, Gwyneth Waugh chose the ideology of Salzburg as a basis for a set of Tyrolean styles for summer wear.

A "trend" is that kind of thing. The launching and subsequent American visit of the Queen Mary brought a hail of "nautical" style-trend clothes; hats, dresses, scarves, reefers. A "trend" is a topical idea, taken out of some incident or circumstance frequently and prominently mentioned in the newspapers; then the fashion designers, manufacturers and retailers ride to glory on the trend.

The language of the world of haute couture is interesting and highly important in the conduct of its business, but it has not the flavor of some other "private languages." Yet a number of words have been coined or adapted from everyday use to suit technical purposes.

Designing Glossary

Haute Couture; literally "high sewing." By usage, that part of the dressmaking industry which dominates and sets the styles of the world. I. e., the great dressmaking houses; mostly in Paris; a few in London; one or two in the United States.

Pirates; those who spy on Paris openings and steal designs. Their work is made difficult by the vigilance of the great houses, but they still exist, and cause the industry much anguish.

Mark-up; the differential between the wholesale and retail price of a dress, coat or other piece of wearing apparel.

Jobber; not, in dress terms, a wholesaler, but the actual maker of dresses, etc, in quantity, who takes the designs of the manufacturer and contracts to make the garments.

Grain; what, in our grandmothers' day, was called "the way of the goods." Economical cutting of material depends on matching the pattern with the grain of the goods.

Swatch; sample of goods, varying in size from 2 inches to 16 inches square.

Type; a salesman asks a dressmaker to look at his "types"; meaning samples, larger than swatches, which may be a yard square, and give scope for more detailed selection.

Snob Appeal; the factor which inspires the common world to buy what Mrs. I. M. Whosis wears. This is a very solemn and important consideration with designers and retailers alike.

Muslin; to "work in muslin" is to block out the design of a dress in gauze muslin (very sheer) to approximate the general contours of the dress as it would appear in chiffon, or whatever; or in canvas muslin, which is much stiffer and is a working substitute for hardier materials.

Silhouette; the design of a style in outline. The silhouette periods have been Grecian, Russian, Robe de style, Streamline, etc. The silhouette is perhaps the fundamental index to the difference between this and last season's styles.

Returns, gowns, bought, possibly worn once, cleverly pressed and returned, as unsatisfactory. The American woman shopper is a great sinner in this respect and her capriciousness inevitably costs the salesgirl her commission.

Models; originals from Paris. No model pays for itself unless it is copied, a score or so of times.

Copies; adaptations of original models, either for individual, or for mass consumption.

Goose; tailor's smoothing iron.

Fill-ins; domestic models designed to supplement purchases of foreign-designed models, for period store exhibition purposes.

Mannequins; girls who model dresses in showrooms of fine shops and designing houses.

Models; girls who model dresses in the showrooms of manufacturers and wholesalers.

Trimming; whatever decoration is permanently affixed to a gown.

Accessory; detachable decoration.

Molds; wooden button shapes, for covering with material.

Color accent; the use of color to develop line (of design).

Line; the manufacturers' collection, shown at the outset of the season.

Fashion Glossary

Scroop; a silky feel to a fabric.

Hand; a supple texture produced by fine filaments.

Bloom; a luxurious finish on a fabric.

Coverage; sumptuousness of texture.

Pure-Dye Fabrics; fabrics without metallic weighting.

Cross-Dyeing; color effects produced by dyeing fabrics in which acetate yarns are combined with other yarns, in baths containing two types of dye (acetates being immune to the dyes which other yarns accept). The result is interesting color gradations and nuances.

Façonné; brocaded.

Dobby; embossed.

Broché; tufted.

Armure; a twilled, ribbed or very small motif.

Mattelassé; a crépy surface.

Cloqué; a puckered surface.

Duco Prints; prints on which the motif is appliquéd and looks like pieces of pasted-on court plaster.

Bellmanized; a permanent finish for cottons, particularly sheers, which is starchless and will not wash or wear out.

Warp-Knit; knit flat.

Full-Fashioned; hosiery knit flat, shaped and then seamed.

Denier; a unit of weight to describe the size of a silk or rayon yarn.

Weathering; the exposure of a fabric to atmospheric conditions.

Paillettes; spangles.

Cabochon; a convex stone, without facets but highly polished.

Ford; an original model in a collection which achieves leading popularity and is copied more than any other, as "the Ford of the Molyreaux collection."

Croquis; fashion design drawings.

Herbert Hoover Seeks Good Mine to Develop

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 30 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, the engineer, is in the market for a "good mine."

Mark Requa, former California Republican national committeeman, in Salt Lake City on a business visit, said the former President would be "very actively back in his old profession of engineering" if he could find a promising mine.

Mr. Requa accompanied Mr. Hoover on an inspection of a copper mine at Mountain City, Nev., this week before the former Chief Executive and his son, Alan, went to Idaho to fish.

Candidate Lists Goat In Campaign Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Candidates running for political office in North Carolina are required to list contributions and expenditures with the Secretary of State and each report is a public record. Various candidates who ran in the Democratic primary of June 6 have done this.

Among his other expenditures, W. Kerr Scott, of Haw River, successful candidate for State Commissioner of Agriculture, reported having given a goat in exchange for services rendered. Mr. Scott is one of the largest and most successful farmers in North Carolina. He is past master of the State Grange.

NEW YORK Bound?
The WOODSTOCK nationally famous as a "good hotel" is just a step from the amusement center of New York... TIMES SQUARE... just minutes from all places of interest.
Write for booklet "W."
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
$2.50 SINGLE $3.50 DOUBLE
KNOTT MANAGEMENT
HOTEL WOODSTOCK
43rd ST. EAST of TIMES SQUARE N.Y.

Federal Decentralization Chief Peru Election Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Interest in the electoral contest in Peru on Oct. 11 has been intensified by the formation of a Rightist front by the union of three parties, Nacional Socialista, Nacional Agrario and Accion Patriotica. These have agreed to unite on a single presidential candidate yet to be nominated.

This amalgamation will be opposed to the National Front, formed by nine Center parties, which chose Jorge Pardo, Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro, as their candidate. It is anticipated also that there will be a concentration of Left opposition, possibly on the lines of the fashionable Popular Front, with the Apristas to the fore.

The minority Union Revolucionaria, formed of adherents to former President Sanchez Cerro, who deposed his predecessor, Augusto Leguia, and who was afterward assassinated, has designated Luis Flores as asprant for the Presidency.

Decentralization Is Issue

According to the new electoral law, two vice-presidents, 40 senators and 140 deputies are to be elected on Oct. 11. One of the main issues, apart from doctrinal divergences of Right, Left and Center, is decentralization of authority. Although the Sanchez Cerro revolt in 1930 against the Leguia administration was backed up by a popular campaign against the centralized form of government in Lima, there has been no definite reform.

Economic Condition Seen Sound

The Constitution adopted in 1933 established provincial councils which should have complete administrative and economic autonomy to control all activities and developments within their provinces. But these councils so far have not been established and national administration continues as before. There is powerful opposition. Right wing, Center and even some Left wing elements are opposed to any tampering of the administrative machinery. They contend that national revenue would sustain serious losses and there would be complete confusion if all economic activities were controlled in the provinces. The immediate prospects are that the supporters of centralized administration will win out.

Peru's complete trade and financial recovery prevents any serious economic issue being introduced in the electoral campaign. The country never suffered to the same extent as its South American neighbors and was the only one that found it unnecessary to impose exchange control.

The world crisis was reflected on national fortunes by the reduction in commodity prices rather than by any reduction in the volume of exports. Petroleum, cotton and sugar exports all held up well, while there was a mining revival, especially in silver, which was greatly aided by President Roosevelt's silver-buying policy.

The prosperous course was reflected in the last report of the new Central Bank, which continues to accumulate gold reserves. Last year, to purchases in Lima and London, total reserves were brought to 42,648,263 soles—a sole is quoted currently at approximately 25 cents in United States currency—of which 38,784,832 is in gold bars. Gold reserves amount to 50.47 per cent of circulating currency and 41.84 per cent of all sight obligations. The grand total of reserves is 54,063,109 soles. The legal requirement is 48,944,256 soles.

Methodist Pension Fund Shows Marked Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A total of $845,000 has been appropriated by the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to the superannuated ministers of the church and their widows and orphans during the 10 years since 1926, M. T. Turner, manager of the Methodist Publishing House branch here, announced.

Mr. Turner compared the sum for the past decade with total appropriations of $563,290 made by the agency during the whole of its history from 1846 to 1926. He pointed out the tremendous increase in appropriations to the cause to which the agency devotes its profits that took place despite the fact that five of the 10 years were depression years.

Canadian Ducks Thrive in Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saskatoon, Sask.

FEWER fatalities among young ducks have occurred this year on Saskatchewan plains from the drying-up of sloughs and pot-holes than for the past six years, according to a survey conducted by the game branch of the Department of Natural Resources of the provincial Government.

From every section of the country have come reports of larger numbers of young ducks. The teal is not as numerous as in former years, but the mallards appear to be on the increase, game officials say.

S. C. Cotton Growers Receive $2,136,606 In Price Adjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Approximately $2,136,606 already has been paid South Carolina under the cotton price adjustment program, according to R. W. Hamilton, assistant to D. W. Watkins, director of the State Agricultural Extension Service.

"This amount has been distributed to 67,038 producers who qualified for the payment under the law passed by Congress in July, 1935, and amended and repassed in 1936 after the decision of the United States Supreme Court on Jan. 6, which invalidated the old Agricultural Adjustment Act," Mr. Hamilton explained.

"Each producer who has a Bankhead allotment and who produced cotton in 1935, is entitled to file a cotton price adjustment application on an amount of land equal to his 1935 production or his 1935 Bankhead allotment, whichever is the smaller. A payment on the application is made at the pound rate equal to the difference between 2 cents and the average price of one-eighth-inch middling cotton on the 10 spot markets on the date of sale by the producer. So far the average differential in South Carolina has been 1-16 cents a pound."

In this connection, Mr. Hamilton urges those eligible producers who have sold cotton during the past cotton year and have not yet filed their application do so at once.

New 'Genghiz Khan City' Draws Doubting Tokyo Archaeologists

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The remains of a mysterious old city, the foundation of which is ascribed by tradition to Genghiz Khan, were discovered in 1927 by Casimir Grochodsky, a Polish mining engineer, in the rolling Mongolian steppe country which lies west of the Hsingan Mountains, in Manchoukuo. The city is located about a hundred miles north of Hailar, an important town on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Now the Far Eastern Society of Tokyo, an institution which is in touch with archaeological museums and societies in other countries, has decided to send an exploring party to the site of the city with a view to ascertaining whether large-scale excavations would be likely to yield valuable results. Mr. Grochodsky's expedition brought back word that ancient coins and relics of Greek art had been found among the ruins.

However, the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the origin of the city. Some Japanese archaeologists dispute the idea that it was founded by Genghiz Khan and advance the theory that it was a Manchurian outpost, designed for protection against Mongolian raids. It is with a view to clearing up, if possible, these uncertainties, that the Far Eastern Society is sending out its exploring party.

Kosaburo Shimamura, secretary of the Society, expressed the hope that researches in the city and among the old walls and mounds of Mongolia would cast some light on the origins of the Japanese race, language and religion. If preliminary investigations seem to warrant the undertaking, the Japanese Society is willing to co-operate with a foreign archaeological party in digging up the city. The region in which it is located is said to be relatively free from banditism. It is inhabited in part by White fugitives from Siberia who have taken up farming in Manchoukuo.

Sales of Liquor On Credit Banned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 30—A regulation prohibiting the retail sale of alcoholic beverages in New Jersey on credit was announced today by Commissioner D. Frederick Burnett of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Department. The new ruling, which becomes effective Aug. 1, exempts sales by clubs to members and hotels to registered guests.

"Liquor sales made on credit to those who cannot afford to pay cash cause untold hardship," Mr. Burnett said. "Wives and families have suffered because of liquor purchased at the expense of the necessities of life. Children have had to go hungry."

Townsendites Lose in Texas

DALLAS, Texas, July 29 (AP)—Of 12 congressional candidates who campaigned on Townsend Plan platforms in the Texas Democratic primary, only Julien C. Hyer, opposing Representative Fritz G. Lanham in the twelfth district, won the right to a runoff and he trailed by 6000 votes. Others were defeated by decisive majorities.

Reduced train fares save you 44½c on the $1. *Ask at your local railroad station.*
BOSTON AND MAINE

TWO GREAT NEW SOCONY GASOLINES

FIRST—NEW MOBILGAS... AND NOW NEW SOCONY ETHYL!

If you've tried new Mobilgas, you know it's the best gasoline Socony ever sold at regular prices. Now—it has a new running mate—new Socony Ethyl—as superior to ordinary Ethyls as new Mobilgas is to ordinary regular gasolines!

New Socony Ethyl offers you: ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FROM KNOCK... ping eliminated once and for all; HIGHEST POWER... every engine develops its maximum power; MONEY-SAVING UNIFORMITY... strictest inspection guarantees top performance.

If you're an Ethyl user, fill up with new Socony Ethyl—if your car takes regular, stop at the Mobilgas pump. Whichever you buy, you're sure of the *best* in gasoline! Standard Oil of New York, Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

FOR "FRIENDLY SERVICE"
STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS
SOCONY

Machinery's Effect on Jobs Watched in I. L. O. Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The activities of the International Labor Office have recently been varied. Among them, it should be noted that a new advisory committee on scientific management has been set up under the presidency of Dr. W. A. Riddell of Canada.

During its first meeting, the committee drew up its program of work, with the following as particularly urgent problems: the effects of technical progress on unemployment and the employment of workers; rationalization by the elimination of "surplus" undertakings and machinery; vocational guidance, and particularly the readjustment of the unemployed; and the effects of rationalization on the fatigue of the worker.

Santiago and the I. L. O.

Mr. Harold B. Butler, the director of the I. L. O., furnished a report to the Governing Body of the Labor Conference of the American countries which are members of the I. L. O., held at Santiago, Chile. It was attended by delegations from 19 to 21 countries of the American continent. Mr. Butler paid tribute to the invaluable assistance given by the Government of Chile.

The essentially American character of the Santiago conference was emphasized by Mr. Butler. "It had shown in particular the vital importance for the countries of America of the problems of immigration, the Indian population and agriculture. Even in problems of universal interest, it was necessary to take into account the special viewpoints of different regions of the world.

'There had been certain fears that a regional meeting would be harmful to the influence of the International Labor Organization, but, on the contrary, this conference had strengthened the authority of the organization, and had clearly shown how the three Americas would and could collaborate with the work of Geneva."

One of the most difficult matters dealt with by the I. L. O. is the introduction of labor regulations among agricultural workers. The conditions are obviously dissimilar from those in industrial occupations. It has, therefore, been decided to appoint a permanent agricultural committee.

This step is taken in response to the demand of the agriculturists. Through the committee the governing body will have regularly available the advice of persons competent in all that affects social conditions in agriculture.

A report on the position of agricultural workers with regard to international social legislation was discussed, and the governing body asked the I. L. O. to undertake a thorough inquiry into agricultural unemployment in the states members.

One of the situations to which the British delegate, F. W. Leggett, drew attention was that of countries passing from the production of primary products to a rapid industrial development. The seriousness of the difficulties confronting the governments of such countries is evident. The most important labor problem is that of raising the standard of living of millions of workers whose present conditions are low.

The Workers' Leisure

What to do with leisure is a subject to which the I. L. O. is devoting some attention. It was decided to set up a committee on workers' spare time, which might proceed by the exchange of correspondence.

Many organizations have been established in different countries. Their experience varies widely. They do not always take into account the results obtained elsewhere. Therefore, the new committee will endeavor to establish a close liaison between the I. L. O. and organizations already in being, in order to facilitate the exchange of information on an international scale.

In October next there will be a preliminary discussion of questions to be placed on the agenda of the 1938 session, and in this connection several representatives insisted on the necessity of the conference dealing as soon as possible with the problem of apprenticeship and technical and vocational education.

This question is particularly important owing to the continuing unemployment throughout the world. Many unemployed workers may never find employment again in their former trades, and the readjustment of manual labor is one of the pressing problems of the moment.

A New Trade—Motor Transport

There is a comparatively new branch of industry. It has come into existence without attracting great attention, and therefore rules for the workers are in a somewhat nebulous state. It is that of road motor transport.

G. de Michelis of Italy brought up the proposal to protect by international regulations the wage earners in this business. Accidents often happen because of the excessively long hours a driver may be kept at the wheel on a long journey. He may travel for continuous stretches of 24 hours or more without real rest or sleep. Apparently, in some countries, at any rate, there are no laws limiting the hours of driving.

Chinese Uses Ducks In War on Locusts

Shanghai

NANKING has mobilized an army of 2000 ducks to wage war against locust larva on Paikwochow island in the Yangtse river near the capital.

Hot weather caused the locusts to multiply rapidly and the Government, on appeal of the local population, hastily imported the ducks to keep down the locusts before their numbers grow beyond control.

Cannel Coal Oil Gives High Yield In British Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The production of oil from cannel coal, at present a waste product, in order to reduce the imports of petrol and oil into Great Britain, was proposed as a possibility at a recent meeting of the Institution of Gas Engineers.

Mr. J. Jamieson, engineer and manager of the Edinburgh Gas Department, reported on the subject, with Mr. J. G. King, chief chemist of the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Cannel is a by-product of Scottish coal mines. Its yield of motor fuel per ton is much higher than that of ordinary coal. By "stripping" the gas a yield of 4.6 gallons of crude spirit per ton of cannel can be obtained. This compares with 2½ gallons per ton of ordinary gas-making coal.

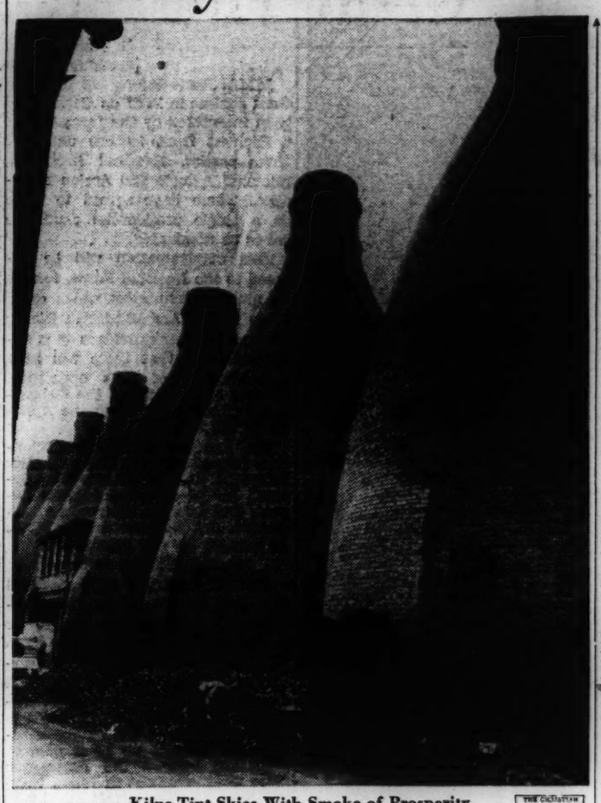
The spirit obtained is not a benzole, but having an octane number of 70 it would make a satisfactory motor spirit. Cannel gives also a high yield of tar, some 50 gallons per ton compared with 16 gallons from gas coal. This can be treated by hydrogenation as low temperature tar, and can yield 105 per cent by volume as motor spirit and 57 pounds of paraffin wax per ton of cannel.

Alternatively, a proportion of Diesel oil of fairly low spontaneous ignition temperature can be produced, 100 gallons of tar giving 36 gallons of spirit, 67 gallons Diesel oil, and 57 pounds of wax. It is to be noted that these figures are for the particular cannel tested, as cannel varies in quality considerably.

Cannels have been found to contain from 25-45 per cent of fixed carbon and from 45-70 per cent of volatile matter, compared with ordinary coal which is almost exactly the opposite in its content. Cannel also differs in being massive, in having a satiny luster, and in not soiling the hands. In the early years of this century cannel was used in Edinburgh for gas-making purposes to the extent of nearly half the amount of coal carbonized, but at present it is only about 2 per cent.

Pottery Trades Thrive in Britain

Chinaware of willow pattern holds favor through the years. Return of home hospitality raises sales of fine dinner sets.



Kilns Tint Skies With Smoke of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Eng.—Willow-pattern china, with its blue and white story of the Chinese mandarin and his daughter, continues to hold its own despite its 150-odd years and the multiplicity of patterns which come and go.

For this design, first introduced into Britain about 1780 by Thomas Turner of Caughley, when the vogue for Chinese things was at its height, is as popular today as it was then, and the wealthy mandarin, whip in hand, still chases his dainty daughter and her lover over the plates of England.

Always in Demand

The pattern has, in fact, become something of a stand-by in the Staffordshire "Potteries," chief seat of the china and earthenware industry in England, for there is always a demand for it, and, as no one holds a monopoly of the pattern, it may be used by all the factories.

Other countries, too, seem to have an affection for the willow pattern. Most stores sell it, even including the "five and ten" shops. One customer in Canada alone recently ordered about 10,000 dinner services in this pattern from the "Potteries," which sometimes must work overtime to meet the demand for this pattern alone.

Although imitating the Chinese style of porcelain decoration, the willow pattern is not of Chinese origin, nor does it illustrate any Chinese story or legend.

An Ancient Art

The willow pattern came to England late in the eighteenth century, when the making of pottery was already in an advanced stage. But as early as the sixteenth century, it is said, Burslem, "the mother of the Potteries," had traded in rudely fashioned butter pots, bowls and dishes.

The making of pottery is one of the most ancient of the arts. Wherever clay was found, men became potters, through necessity, as they became hunters, carpenters and smiths. Tradition came later.

The first clay vessels were baked in the sun, but later fire was used, and the method of heating or "firing" progressed until today we find the Staffordshire "Potteries" thickly covered with the bottle-shaped or "cone" ovens which have become the characteristic feature of this district.

Memorial to Wedgwood

But the suitability of tunnel ovens is now being discussed, and it is possible that the future may change the appearance of the "Potteries" and disperse the smoke clouds which the old-type of oven casts over the district's six large towns—Hanley, Burslem, Stoke, Longton, Tunstall and Fenton—and the several smaller ones which, in 1910, became one large county borough under the name of Stoke-on-Trent. Arnold Bennett wrote of the "five towns," but now there appear to be six. The population is about 250,000, and most of it is dependent in some way upon the pottery trade.

It was in this district that Josiah Wedgwood, famous potter of the eighteenth century, followed his art and founded his well-known works at Etruria. The inscription on his monument sums up his achievement. "He converted a rude and inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce," so this says.

Enjoys a World Market

China and earthenware from the "Potteries" go all over the world. Many of the men and women employed in this industry follow the footsteps of their parents, working in the "Potteries" from an early age, for this is a highly specialized trade almost exclusive to this area.

A skilled workman is not made overnight. It takes seven years, for example, to make a "thrower." This man, so called because he "throws" his clay onto the wheel, works as the ancient Greek potters did, centuries ago, except that now he has machinery to help him drive his wheel. He molds his vessel as the wheel spins, working from the base upward, shaping the sides to the right height and thickness.

But this is only the first stage in the making of a piece of china. After being fashioned by the potter, or molded or turned on the lathe, it is sent to the "biscuit" oven to be fired. Then it is ready to be decorated.

The pattern—a floral design, the name of a hotel or institution, a few bands of color, or, maybe, the willow pattern—usually is printed on by means of transfers, though some are applied by hand. The vessel is then sent to a kiln where any excess oil from the printed pattern is removed, dipped in glaze, and sent to the oven for its last "firing."

Smoke Spells Prosperity

And these are the ovens which continue to cast their smoke over the countryside. This smoke spells prosperity for the "Potteries," and trade appears to be good. Factories are busy, many of the smaller ones having been absorbed into larger concerns instead of closing down, and London stores report a satisfactory retail trade. People are said to be entertaining more in their homes, instead of in restaurants or hotels, and to be using good china.

Exports also show an increase. Nor is it all the willow pattern, by any means, but includes a demand for a variety of grades and patterns, for the products of the "Potteries" range from the useful earthenware to the most delicate porcelain.

U. S. Fund Helps New Zealanders' Museum Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Plans have been matured for laying out the £10,000 which the Carnegie Corporation allocated in 1935 for the development of educational services through museums and art galleries in New Zealand.

The report of a local committee has been adopted by the corporation. In each of the metropolitan museums an educational officer is to be appointed, who will supervise the circulation of exhibits among schools. A system is to be established for exchange of museum exhibits, films and books, between various parts of New Zealand, and between New Zealand and Australia, the United States and Britain.

The Auckland War Memorial Museum is to be invited to carry out experiments in methods of display. Otago is to be asked to experiment in agricultural display.

A sum of £2000 has been allocated for the purchase of a representative collection of full-size reproductions of suitable pictures illustrating various schools of painting. The collection is to be housed at the National Gallery in Wellington, and sections will be available for loan to any public gallery which is able to display it satisfactorily.

Building operations and structural alterations are excluded from the scheme, but an exception is made of Napier, which suffered so severely from earthquakes a few years ago.

It is stipulated that only those institutions will benefit which have a paid curator in charge, which are maintained by local funds, and which are open to the public.

Canadian Farmers Get Government Aid In Drought Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Federal assistance will be given to Saskatchewan farmers who will dig stock-watering dugouts on their land, officials administrating the Prairie Farms Rehabilitation Act announced recently.

It is part of a drive throughout the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to control drought and provide feed for cattle even in dry weather.

Applications for financial assistance have been received for 700 dugouts, 1000 stock-watering dams and 400 small irrigation projects since last fall, in these three provinces.

The officials administering the act have called for tenders for drilling for natural gas at Atlee, Alberta, and if gas is found it will be used as fuel for engines to pump water to the district for irrigation purposes.

If it is a success, officials plan to drill other wells throughout Southern Alberta, a new phase of the rehabilitation work.

Population Trend Headed Downward, New Zealand Feels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—If present trends continue, New Zealand's population will begin to decline in a few years, it is disclosed by provisional figures for the 1936 census. A contributor to the Wellington Dominion predicts that the population will rise to a peak of a few hundreds above 1,600,000 in 1942, and then begin to fall.

Yet, he adds, New Zealand is a sparsely populated country. The average population per square mile throughout the world is 40, but in New Zealand, a fertile country, it is only 15.

"In view of our sparse population and the boasted fertility of our land and healthiness of our climate, one would expect there to be a presumption in favor of increased population," he continues. "What should fertile lands and a healthy climate be for but to support a relatively large proportion of people? The calmness with which the present position is faced suggests that this presumption is not generally held."

Judge Delivers Milk

John Manning, Lawton, Okla., attorney and former county judge, delivers a milk route, but his customers are needy persons and don't pay a cent.

Coosa River Development As Waterway Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Chambers of commerce of Alabama and Georgia cities have renewed a campaign for the development for transportation and flood-control purposes of the Coosa-Alabama waterway system from Rome, Ga., to Mobile, Ala.

At a preliminary meeting here it was stated that by utilizing the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, midwestern shippers could reduce materially the hauling distance to the Southeast. A 35-mile rail line connects Gadsden, on the Coosa, with Guntersville, on the Tennessee, and the Coosa is a tributary of the Alabama River.

Landon Upholds Unions' Right To Organize Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

candor merit an answer in the same spirit, although, as you say, it is rather unusual to discuss questions of this nature in a personal letter.

You have asked for further comment on the statement in my acceptance speech that says: "Under all circumstances, so states the Republican platform, employees are to be free from interference from any source, which means, as I read it, entire freedom from coercion or intimidation by the employer, any fellow employee or any other person."

Question Presented

In your letter you state: "The history of the American labor movement shows that repeatedly employers' organizations like the National Manufacturers' Association have used the phrase—free from interference from any source—to a mean a denial of the right of a labor union, or labor unions, actively to promote the organization of an unorganized factory or an unorganized industry. It is absurd to talk about labor's right to organize if in every factory workers more or less at the mercy of the owners of their jobs must organize spontaneously without any help from their fellows. Is this the interpretation to be given to your words?"

In my statement, which you quote, there is nothing to suggest that I am in favor of infringing in any way the right of free speech or free assembly. I am opposed to any such infringement. The workers have the right to meet among themselves or with others of their own choice to promote organization, with complete freedom from interference from anyone whatsoever. The workers should be fully protected in this right by the public authorities. This necessarily includes the right of a labor union to promote by lawful and proper means the organization of an unorganized industry, which includes the right to send in an organizer.

Action in Strike

In connection with the only serious labor disturbance that has occurred in Kansas, during my term as Governor, in Cherokee County in June and July, 1935, I acceded to a request, jointly preferred by the sheriff and prosecuting attorney of Cherokee County, that I send troops to maintain order. I instructed the troops through the Adjutant General of Kansas to maintain order, to disarm all armed civilians, including the armed guards employed by the smelter and mine operators, and those that may have been armed in behalf of the labor groups. Guards on mine and smelter properties carrying deputy constable commissions were obliged to give up these deputy commissions. They were not permitted to carry arms off the private property where they were employed as watchmen. The troops were further instructed to preserve the peace, and secure the execution of all laws of the State of Kansas. Gunmen from other states who had made it a practice to threaten striking workers in Kansas were forced to stay out of the State.

The troops, however, were directed not to interfere with labor meetings and other activities of the strikers, so long as they were peaceably conducted. This included picketing, and both meetings and pickets were protected from possible violence of any kind.

My action in this instance protected the workers in the right of free speech and free assembly.

Yours very truly,
Alf M. Landon,
Governor.

Industrial Unions Endorsed in South By Textile Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBERRY, S. C.—Industrial unionism received the unqualified endorsement of the South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers in a resolution adopted at its annual convention here.

The resolution set forth that modern machinery had destroyed craftsmanship and that craft problems "often cause strife and division of the workers and prevents the workers from presenting a solid front to the employer in the struggle to organize and establish working conditions and decent wages."

Pronouncing the present organization of the textile industry as being established on a sound basis of industrial unionism, the resolution further declared that the problems of the industry must be "met with united action and form one solid front."

Craft unionism, it was asserted, would split textile workers into many units, such as weavers, spinners and carders.

The federation lauded the American Federation of Labor's executive council for its work and recommended that the field staff be enlarged as soon as possible in order that "more can be accomplished for the advancement of the labor movement in the South."

Among the speakers were Representative Ben E. Adams of Columbia, S. C., Lawrence M. Pinckney, State WPA director, and Mrs. Alice Norwood Spearman, state supervisor of workers' education. Gov. Olin D. Johnston addressed the closing session, endorsing the resolutions adopted by the federation and pledging himself to support the best interests of labor at all times.

Mexico Adopts State Code

California's motor code has been adopted by the northern district of Baja California, Mexico.

What Clothes Do I Need for College?

COLLEGE clothes are the most fun of any in the world. Delineator's fashion editor has a grand time telling you about them in the lead fashion article of August Delineator—"College Angle." You're given new accessory ideas; advice about chilly dormitories and Saturday afternoon dates; and a whole series of Butterick Patterns for new, important college fashions. Here's a Butterick design for a three-piece campus suit. The skirt matches the coat and the blouse is of another color or fabric—bright preferred. The skirt can be worn with other blouses and sweaters; the blouse with other skirts; the coat with other dresses. All of these three pieces in one pattern, Butterick 6956. Sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 44, 50c.

6956

AUGUST DELINEATOR ON SALE AT PATTERN COUNTERS AND NEWSSTANDS

15c

DELINEATOR

Power of the Moon, Giant Tide, Melting Snows Open New Vistas of Living

Web of Power Widens Circle Of Influence

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Would you like to open wide your imagination and take a speculative peek at one major aspect of America's national future?

The United States is putting the moon, polar ice, the mountain snows and the simple fact that water runs down hill to work. When the harnessing is completed, a transformation in the manner, possibly the place, where you and your family lives is promised. When the giant turbines of Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, TVA and Passamaquoddy start to whirl—and it won't be long before some of them do, for the Federal Government has accepted the first from the contractor and President Roosevelt last night said Quoddy will be completed—they will spin us, many believe, right into a new economic, and possibly new social, era.

You may take the word of the last two Presidents of the United States and host of other duly qualified observers, Democrat and Republican alike for a great deal of this vision.

Decision Helped

The Supreme Court decision on the TVA case gave just a little more impetus to the $926,000,000 plan that has been silently unfolding under our very noses.

The President's statement that he would talk over possibilities of an international power agreement with Canadian officials this week gave still further impetus.

If phrases like "new social and economic era" lack vivid meaning, more graphic illustrations are not lacking. What, for example, would you think of the prospect of a New Yorker watching a stock ticker motivated by electricity generated from the moon through Passamaquoddy tides? Of a motion picture star posing beneath Klieg lights fired by Pikes Peak's melting snows captured by Boulder Dam? Of a Seattle housewife running a vacuum cleaner, its motor whirled by the movement of polar ice harnessed by Grand Coulee? Of a Tennessee cotton goods factory powered by the normal action of a river draining a southern valley?

Not All Easy Sailing

Such a picture is stirring enough. Its realization is not simple. Complicated financial problems need to be worked out. It is one thing to harness the abundant power which has been pouring out since the world began. It is another thing to determine costs of this harnessing.

Private utilities companies disagree most vigorously with government statisticians, and accountants have a dozen answers for the "actual" cost of "white coal." But regardless of these phases of the problem, the potentialities of projects now under actual construction evoke vistas that await tomorrow for attainment.

Industrial Era

Just a century ago machines began to replace the hand work of farms and homes. Factories sprang up along the Atlantic coastal plain to avail themselves of water power. Workers swarmed in from farms and from across the sea to be near these new plants. In succeeding years they created enormous population centers, and slums.

To live better, these people of the slums had to earn more. They banded into labor unions to gain collective security—or some vestige of it—and individually some of them competed for success in ways that seem wildly selfish in retrospect.

This industrial system with its competition, dependence upon a flow of money and—in some cases—its imposition of unhappy living conditions, is, admittedly, one of the gravest present-day problems.

David's New Sling

Although the great power projects have seldom been thought of in this connection, they now appear to some to be the David that is preparing to challenge the Goliath of such problems as slum areas and population crowding.

There are observers who see the nation as having struggled with what they regard as artificial and temporary means of relief. They now view these projects, or rather the cheap power they will produce, as promising for some time in the future some really fundamental changes.

This is how they picture it: Passamaquoddy, Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee and TVA will produce some 16,000,000,000 of the approximately 85,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity consumed yearly in the United States. Smaller projects of similar nature will bring the total still higher, but the importance of this 16,000,000,000 kilowatts, as certain of these observers see it, lies in the price at which the power will be sold.

Rate Contrasts

Behind the legal verbiage in the TVA case, and behind clauses contained in federal agreements for distribution of the power when it becomes available, there is revealed a determination to sell this vast power for amounts ranging from four mills down to one mill a kilowatt hour. This contrasts with the metropolitan rate—in some localities—of from 4 cents for factories to 9 cents for small apartment dwellers, and the attraction cheap power might have is apparent.

How far the lower prices are "economic" is one of the questions that experience must determine. Private utilities point out that the Government pays no taxes, that it can pass a deficit on to the taxpayers. It has no obligation to pay dividends to stockholders. Nor is it under an obligation to protect the investment of individuals who have placed their funds in private electrical pioneering developments.

Opinions Differ

There is, moreover, disagreement among engineers as to whether power can be produced more cheaply by steam or hydroelectric generation. The figures are admittedly close, but unquestionably the direct transformation of water power into electricity captures the imagination as well as the kilowatt.

Just when the trend toward superpower projects, utilizing the rush of river and tide began, is hard to say. Each project has a separate history and no one individual can be credited with more than persistent effort to call them to public notice and to work out necessary engineering, but long years ago Ralph Waldo Emerson stood on the rocky Maine coast at the "down east" fishing village of Lubec. He gazed across turbulent Cobscook Bay toward Eastport. At his feet the might and power of the tides was illustrated as it is in few places of the world, for few can boast tides equaling Cobscook's 27-foot rise.

Inspiration

Later, Emerson saw a small mill at Lubec, powered by a wheel set in the swiftly moving water. He reflected on the source of the tide—the moon—and these observations, he later disclosed to Maine friends, led him to coin the aphorism, "Hitch your wagon to a star."

Quite generally this has been taken to imply advice to aim ambitions high, but Maine tradition insists the philosopher simply meant to recommend that we let natural forces accomplish our work. This—although many authorities declare it impractical—has been started. The Federal Government hopes to complete a trap in which to catch Cobscook's tides and make them turn dynamos as they escape. This trap—an engineering story in itself—has for its principal item a dam from Lubec to Eastport. Army Engineers have spent millions in first stages of the work. Just now there is no more money. Ultimately, it is hoped to be completed at a total cost of $36,000,000.

A Big Help

If so, it will produce 750,000 kilowatts of electricity. This means much to the immediate Cobscook region because for some years this particular portion of Maine has been industrially somnolent. Once it boasted a score or more of sardine factories, but exigencies of the times have forced most to close.

Except for fishing and casual agriculture the region is, one might almost say, without visible means of support.

During the past 10 years it has shown a population decline of about 5 per cent. Until the approval of 'Quoddy was obtained there seemed to be little acting to reverse this decrease.

But, since hitching its wagon to the moon, this part of Maine has experienced a resurgeence of hope.

It hopes to become the nation's center for the high tensile (light weight) steel industry. This means they might build streamlined trains. Already procedure has been outlined, and Dexter P. Cooper, the engineer whose efforts during the last decade have figured so largely in the establishment of Quoddy, has begun surveys to locate more exactly alloy minerals needed in the development.

Tradition Trembles

Visit Eastport and Lubec today and you find sleepy fishing villages, steeped in the traditions that predate the Revolution, and just now rubbing eyes in the first throb of excitement awakened by building.

"Come back in a few years," invites Mr. Cooper, "and we'll show you a community which is to the streamlined train what Detroit now is to the automobile."

More than that, if Mr. Cooper's conception of 'Quoddy" bears fruit, a hydroelectric project serving the industrial centers of Boston and New York, will be developed. Thus it is that the moon may make the tickers print out their messages.

Hail Columbia

Far up the northland the polar ice melts and pours its way through the lakes of British Columbia to become the surging, young Columbia River, second in North America only to the Mississippi. Westward it has carved its way through the Cascades, leaving a deep and wide 1400-mile-long canyon as proof of its might and constancy.

One hundred miles east of Seattle the walls of this gorge narrow to 4000 feet, and here men are pouring sufficient concrete—9,500,000 cubic yards—to build a fine double-lane highway around the world. This block is named Grand Coulee Dam. It is one of the largest engineering projects ever undertaken by mankind. Alone, it will develop 7,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity a year.

Looking Ahead

On the midsummer afternoon of Aug. 4, 1935, C. C. Dill, then Senator from Washingttn, stood in the Grand Coulee basin and said:

"This river will become the principal power source of a super-power system to provide electricity all over the United States."

Technicians will disagree over how far generated power can be transmitted on an economic basis, but transmission methods are being improved and it is not unlikely that hopes beyond the present range may give a clue as to why the Federal Government persisted in starting a 7,000,000-kilowatt project in a region which now uses but 180,000 kilowatts from installed plants.

Second TVA

Recently President Roosevelt announced he considered the Columbia River basin area large enough to warrant a special development effort. This means that if Congress approves, the Northwest region could be criss-crossed with power lines reaching to farms where the particular fruit and vegetable delicacies of the section may be raised on smaller sized plots, manned, perhaps, by some of those now constrained to live in factory slums.

It also is the hope that this vast power will attract industrial plants to process the agricultural material so raised or raw materials brought into the Pacific Northwest's great ports.

Boulder Dam, although smaller than Grand Coulee, is further advanced in delineation of its power applications. It, too, has an interesting engineering story.

Snow Starts It

In Colorado, just below the Wyoming border, a stream runs off a mountain valley, forming headwaters of the Colorado River. All winter, snows, carried by clouds from the oceans, accumulate on some 44 peaks, including Pikes Peak, each more than 14,000 feet high.

First warming rays of spring start these snows melting, and on the west side of the Continental Divide a quantity of water approximately equal to the Mississippi past St. Louis starts a precipitous drop of two miles downward to the level of the sea. The enormous power developed by the fall of such a body of water has been wonderfully self-illustrated by the Colorado River in its own Grand Canyon, torn from solid rock.

Below this gorge, men have poured sufficient concrete—3,200,000 cubic yards—to build a standard width road from New York to San Francisco. This concrete barrier is Boulder Dam. It abruptly halts the drop of mountain waters and converts them into 4,330,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity a year.

Hoover Saw It

Former President Hoover surveyed these power and other potentialities 15 years ago and characterized them "the greatest of our undeveloped natural resources." Moreover, he forecast the day when the population of the Southwest, including southern California would be doubled because of the use of the Colorado's hydro-electric power and its irrigation waters.

Boulder Dam is practically complete two years ahead of schedule and the Federal Government has allocated $25,000 for the purpose of establishing the presence in commercial quantities of nine basic minerals near the damsite in lower Nevada and upper Arizona. That such minerals are available and that industry will avail itself of them and of the cheap power is a foregone conclusion in the belief of Representative J. C. Scrugham of Nevada, who asked for the survey and M. J. Brown, domestic trade commissioner for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

To Share Power

Under terms of the negotiated power agreements, 34 per cent of Boulder Dam's power is reserved for use in the immediate vicinity of the project. The rest is designed to go over the Sierras to supply the principal power demands of the Southern California population centers including Los Angeles.

At Boulder Dam, the presence of minerals, plus some 6,000,000 acres of land lying below the dam, has led many observers to regard this section as a logical base for giant scale farm-factory development.

The region is within the warm belt of the world. Most types of tropical raw materials, including cotton and rubber, are expected to grow there abundantly. Weather is sunny nearly every day of the year and the growing season is almost continual.

Utopia—Perhaps

It is not difficult to project a fantasy of living under the shadow of Boulder Dam on a farm, where the family spends some time each day preparing surplus beans to be made into automobile steering wheels. The family might raise all its food on the farm and barter grapefruit for vegetables, watermelons for corn and so on. Should need for money arise, the head of the family might jump into his small but speedy automobile and spin over flat and straight roads to a high-grade tool steel factory near Las Vegas, Nev., for just a few hours' work a week. Fanciful perhaps, but who can say impossible?

This section is now one of the most sparsely settled in the nation, but large-scale colonization plans have been under preparation for years. Within two decades there are many who expect to see this Southwest grow into the country's densest population sector. They expect it to draw factory trained labor from eastern slums.

Look at TVA

Even further advanced along this line is the TVA. The Tennessee is a river which has been said to move with a southern drawl. Indians, according to an old legend, used to leave the Ohio River in Kentucky and paddle up the Tennessee until they neared the present Alabama boundary at a point now called Pickwick Landing.

When they got this far along their journey, the river began to mutter and roar. It widened out and eddied over rocks, and the Indians were forced to exert more muscle with their paddles, so in time this place in the river became known as "Muscle Shoals."

While probably entirely facetious, this story does illustrate the fact that the region has long stood in the public thought as a symbol of power. It was only natural that when in 1918 the United States found sudden need for a nitrate plant that Muscle Shoals was suggested as a site where great quantities of hydroelectric power might be obtained. Wilson Dam was built there, but after the World War interest in the project declined.

Dawdled for Years

For 15 years there was desultory talk of doing something with Muscle Shoals, but it was not until the present large federal projects were undertaken to give relief that activity again came to the vast Tennessee Valley, which stretches from Virginia and North Carolina to Mississippi and Kentucky, embracing some 9200 square miles.

Principal present engineering activity is at Norris Dam on the Clinch River, 400 miles above Muscle Shoals and 25 miles northwest of Knoxville. Here the Government has nearly finished pouring 1,331,000 cubic yards of concrete—enough to build a road from Boston to Washington—to form a barrier which will regulate water flow at Wilson, Wheeler and other dams below.

Tennessee Valley may lack something of the spectacular proportions of Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam. It may seem like a more prosaic engineering feat to capture the power of water running down hill than to hitch up the moon, but TVA has other aspects which command interest.

South Awakes

In recent years the South has become more progressive. It has drawn so many New England textile mills away in the last quarter of a century that it now produces 80 per cent of the nation's goods. Much of the shoe industry is following textiles south.

Anod now, heartened by the favorable Supreme Court decision, the TVA "yardstick" for power costs is forging ahead. Already TVA has extended its lines to small towns and rural communities in 22 counties. It is serving some 13,000 customers today and is serving them at a rate of 4 mills a kilowatt hour.

So it is that many factors have been at work paving the way for a change in the way that many people live. With a house heated, lighted and powered at a low price, with a bit of fertile land in an agreeable climate on which to raise foodstuffs, and with short hours, some employment available at near-by factories, families—some economists say—may not need so much ready cash. The social security legislation with its payments for all over 65 might furnish sufficient money to live comfortably under conditions evolving as a by-product of superpower.

Men Like to Build

When the new pioneers go to Eastport, Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam they will find model towns awaiting them. The Federal authorities are determined to see that they get at least started right.

The town of Norris has been laid out so that houses are set in a gardens home arrangement. Each dwelling is in the woods, has ample ground around it and is of pleasing architecture. Norris has already gained some note for its educational advances among children of the hill country and children of laborers attracted to the project. It has also gained attention for the rather complete way every home is electrified. At Norris, as at the other model towns, all heating, cooking and illumination is accomplished with low-priced, government-produced electricity.

No Chimneys

At Eastport the army engineers are sponsoring a settlement following the down East style of cottage architecture. Workers are being given some insight into how their homes may be made comfortable in a style that is harmonious with concepts of interior decorators. The buildings are being furnished after the early American style.

At Boulder City the reclamation bureau has developed a model town plan for the future in which children from about a third of the houses may go to and from school without crossing a single street. Each house is on a large plot and faces on a park or public playground. There are only a few of the conventional city blocks, traffic congestion is deftly avoided through use of sweeping arteries, and there is plenty of space for parking in the shopping district.

These model towns, one hopes, give a hint of what living may become under the shadow of the mighty projects. It will be for the future to decide their success and whether their result is the "more abundant life" or a new phase of regimentation.

But look as you will at Boulder City, Norris, Grand Coulee or Eastport, you will see no chimneys. . . . The moon, the ice, the snow and water running down hill leave no smoke.

Acme; Ewing; Galloway; Courtesy, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior

Power Has Many Uses
Top: She Cooks With Glass on Electric Stove
Bottom: Government City at Coulee Dam
Margin: Electrical Appliances

The Power Trail
Top: Boulder Dam
Center: Transmission Line
Bottom: His Hand Controls Power

Benefits Are in Variety
Top: The Electric Laundry
Center: Residences at Boulder City
Bottom: Model Town at Norris Dam Site
Margin: Electrical Appliances

Quoddy Hears President Say It Will Go On

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B., July 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, changing his plans, arranged today to go ashore at Lubec and make a 40-mile motor tour to Eastport, site of the Passamaquoddy Bay project.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, July 30—New England was given a peek today, through the eyes of President Roosevelt, of what may come when the moon, through the medium of Fundy's giant tides, goes to work for mankind.

The President stood on the fog-dampened porch of his mother's Campobello Island home last evening and assured some 700 "Down-Easters" including Eastport fishermen, Lubec sardin packers and Washington County farmers: "Quoddy will be completed. I believe in Quoddy and I believe you do, too."

Little Concrete Hope

He gave little hope that work on the project will be carried on without interruption.

In fact, he made it plain that passage of Senator Vandenberg's bill made it impossible for him to transfer further relief funds to the project, as he did the $7,000,000 that has carried the project along this far.

He even said, as if to concretely impress those in this section that the project must be temporarily obscured, that relief plans were being completed to care for the 5000 unemployed in eastern Maine this winter.

But he took the sting off the immediate picture by saying that he hopes to make a new international power agreement a principal topic of discussion when he talks with Lord Tweedsmuir, governor general of Canada, tomorrow. To Eastporters this meant revival of hopes for the entire, or international project at 'Quoddy.

Has Been 12-Year Dream

The responding cheer might almost have been heard in Quoddy Village, nearly three miles away. Of course these people believe in Quoddy. They have dreamed of little else since that day a dozen years ago when Dexter P. Cooper, hydroelectric engineer, climbed the slight eminence near here called Kendall's Head and surveyed the 27-foot tide that sweeps in and out Cobscook Bay and the mouth of the St. Croix River, and came down to announce that it was possible to harness those tides and supply cheap electric power generated from the moon governed tides to this section, to nearby Canadian points, and to New England, and even New York.

They have been "educated" in intervening years into some knowledge of what cheap power might accomplish. Last night President Roosevelt told them that the rest of the nation needed to become educated along similar lines. When they are, he said, completion of Quoddy will be mandatory.

They Cheer

The President had hardly ended his remarks when in another part of Maine, Portland, Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA chief, assured Gov. Louis J. Brann that he also believed in Quoddy and believed it would be completed.

Although the "Down Easters" cheered the President's words, it should be noted that their joy was based largely on finding his favorable attitude toward the project unchanged.

The original scheme of Mr. Cooper embodied use of both bays. The plan approved by President Roosevelt, in making his grant a year ago, contemplated use only of the Cobscook Bay. This was necessitated both by limitation of money and objections of Canada to blocking off the St. Croix.

Discussion of these objections with the Governor General might result, some Eastporters believe, in a return to the full project.

YOU'D HAVE PASSED THAT SLOW-POKE TWO MILES BACK IF WE HAD A BUICK!
If you like "action!" when you step on the gas—try one of these lively Buicks at
$765 AND UP
LIST PRICE AT THE FACTORY, FLINT, MICH.
Standard and special accessories groups on all models at extra cost.
"Buick's the Buy"
A General Motors Product

Trade and Travel Quickened Between Americas by Planes; 142,630 Fares Flown in Year

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

That the American dollar may still compete with the French franc and German mark in Argentina by air, the time between the American continents has been shrunk again by aviation.

Today it is possible to go from New York to Buenos Aires by plane in 4½ days; from Washington to Lima, Peru, in 2½ days; from Panama to Santiago, Chile, in two days. The United States and northern South America are now as far apart as dawn and dusk by air travel. Pan-American Airways, the American link with South America, inaugurated these new schedules on July 15.

Business Hastened

This speed gives the traveler with a few weeks off, hitherto undreamed-of distances to explore. But what does it do also for the American business man? It means that the first models or copies of articles from many lines of business may be first in the hands of the Argentinian business man. The latter formerly had to wait weeks and even months before the styles, the art, the music, the manufactures of the rest of the world could reach his door for him to make a business decision. Now the air-minded countries of the world are falling over themselves to be first at his door with the newest and latest in everything.

Being First in Argentina

This great race of America to "be first" in the Argentine has promoted wonderfully the progress of inter-American pleasure travel and business by air. How wonderful is shown by Pan-American's figures for 1935, released recently from its Washington office. During 1935 the system carried 124,630 passengers over its continent-wide networks. In the same period the line flew a passenger mileage of 55,611,000 and carried in the holds of its planes 2,092,644 pounds of mail and freight.

Explains the Pan American Union Bulletin:

"Graphic as a table may be in charting the progress of international aviation, figures alone cannot convey the inspiring story of how aerial communication is bringing the American nations closer together. The significant story lies in the thousands of cases in which rapid transportation has solved vexing problems, answered urgent needs and brought pleasure to individuals.

Flying Risks Eliminated

"Today fast and carefully arranged schedules provide for airships carrying 30 and more passengers in addition to mail and freight, while radio stations supply meteorological information eliminating former risks of ocean, mountain and jungle flying."

Interesting and reassuring, and even additionally convincing when the growth of aviation is understood. Turn back nine years and trace the progress.

On Oct. 19, 1927, the first permanent international air service in the Americas was inaugurated, with the opening of a line across the 90 miles separating Key West from Havana, Cuba. In the international field, the European countries were far in advance of the American republics, both as to types and speed of planes. Many unsolved problems faced the pioneers of inter-American aviation, for vast stretches of sea, and mountain and jungle terrain remained uncharted. Weather information was inadequate and airports had to be developed.

Miami Milestone

But 1928 saw these difficulties overcome one by one. Airways were mapped, the service between Key West and Cuba supplied information about oversea flying, radio stations were established for communication with one another and with ships in flight, and at Miami the first great American international airport was established.

In 1929 the first regular air transport service extending from Florida to the Bahamas, and to eastern Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, was inaugurated, a distance of 1600 miles. Early in the year, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh flew the first air mail to South America, taking the 2074-mile route from the United States to western Cuba, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Lindbergh Explorations

A year later, in 1929, Colonel Lindbergh extended what was known as the West Indies route down into British and Dutch Guiana via the Windward and Leeward Islands and Trinidad. The same year other fliers carried the air service down the west coast of South America, connecting services already extended to Panama with Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile. Meanwhile, surveys were being made for future extensions.

In 1930 the gains already made were consolidated. A trunk line down the east coast of South America found its way into Rio de Janeiro; and from the west coast passengers were flown across the Andes Mountains into Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Not to be outdone by the mountain passage, a line was opened across northern South America from the Canal Zone, Panama, along the coasts of Colombia and Venezuela, connecting at Trinidad with an east coast route.

Alighting on Water

One more year and 1930 supplied the development of the flying boat. A direct line was established across the Caribbean Sea from Florida to Colombia. The sea no longer troubled intrepid pilots; ships landed and took off on the water.

Twelve months later, 1931, air service was completed from the United States to Buenos Aires along the east coast of South America. North of the equator planes were flown from Florida to Mexico City by the way of western Cuba and Yucatan. An area of eastern Mexico was now accessible.

In 1932 the Pan American Airways system was consolidated and extended through purchase of a national line in Cuba and the establishment of subsidiary lines in Mexico and Colombia. A vast inter-American network had brought the 21 American nations into communication only dreamed of at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The years which followed, 1933 on into 1936, saw the marked improvement in airline service rather than in the inauguration of new lines. True, short lines were opened in Central America and the Caribbean region, and a new line was started up the Amazon River some 1000 miles. Service, however, was the chief objective—safer, more commodious, and more frequent. The 55,611,000 passenger-miles embracing the Americas and the Pacific tell the story.

G. H. C.

One of America's Early Frontier Posts

By a Staff Artist

Fort Western, Augusta, Maine

A New England Album—XVIII

Even a cursory study of the history of Fort Western, near which Maine's capital city, Augusta, was built, produces a vivid picture of the extreme hardships which badgered those who ventured away from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. As early as 1624, a few pioneers sailed up the Kennebec and huddled together at Cushnoc, isolating themselves to a great extent from the Plymouth Colony. Nearly 40 years later, a writer describes some of the dwellers in this region as living "in miserable huts, half of which were without chimneys and many people were without beds other than a heap of straw."

The most determined effort to establish a permanent settlement and fortress at Cushnoc was made by the "Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth." As their title implies, this group bought the surrounding region in 1749. Five years later, Fort Western was built under the auspices of Gov. William Shirley. John Alden, John Howland, Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold were among the prominent American historical personages whose names were associated with the fort at one time or another. Arnold and Burr stopped there during the course of the futile expedition against Quebec in 1775.

The buildings of the fort included two block houses 24 feet square for two corners, two smaller "watch" boxes 12 feet square, for the other corner, a large combined barrack and store room 100 feet long, 32 feet wide and two stories high. The structures were all of "hewen timber" and the lower story of the barrack was 12 inches thick. Gershom Flagg, the builder, was also required "to picket the Distance of Thirty feet from every Part of said Buildings."

The settlement was incorporated under the name of Hallowell in 1771, 39 years before Maine became a separate state, and by 1790 its population was computed at 1100. During the eighteenth century, it passed out of the hands of the Howland family under whom it had reached its highest prosperity. Thereafter, the great fort became a tenement surrounded by other decrepit buildings and its proud pioneer head was for some time bowed under the unpleasantness of being a bootleg liquor emporium. In 1919, however, Guy P. Gannett of Augusta began working for the restoration of Fort Western, which was begun in 1921.

Rooms with paneled or plastered walls and ceilings have now been re-decorated to reproduce their original state. The several fireplaces, one of which measures seven feet across and three and one-half feet high, appear as they did when Arnold and Burr stood before them in 1775.

Porpoises Must Go From St. Lawrence, Canadians Declare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The porpoises in the Gulf of St. Lawrence must go. Passengers coming to or going from Montreal in ocean liners have frequently watched the porpoises at play. Now the authorities have decided to wage war on them. The porpoises which haunt the St. Lawrence River and Gulf are the enemies of the cod fishers. The mammals feed on small fish. They sweep the water of the fry on which the cod exist. The cod, as its food is gradually exhausted, migrates to waters free of the porpoises.

The porpoise menace has become so serious that the Canadian Government has decided to wage a systematic warfare upon them. To aid in the work, fishing and other boats have been equipped with small guns or high-powered rifles, and these have already wrought havod with schools of porpoises in the gulf and river. Planes have also been brought into play.

In addition to the action taken by the Department of Fisheries the Canadian Government has also encouraged fishermen to hunt and capture porpoises for commercial purposes. The blubber, when rendered, supplies an oil which is nearly as valuable as that of the whale, and the skins are tanned and used in the manufacture of leather goods, while even the bones and offal also have a market value.

Anti-Noise Law Bans Autos Out of Repair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Montgomery has a new "anti-noise" ordinance prohibiting excessive blowing of automobile horns, loading a car loosely or operating it when it is so much out of repair that it rattles loudly.

Also included in the new "quiet law" is the blowing of a steam whistle attached to any stationary boiler except to give notice of time to begin or stop work or as a warning of danger; discharging into the open air exhaust steam except through a muffler; making excessive noise near a school, church, hospital or court, and shouting of vendors, peddlers and hawkers in such a manner that disturbs the peace and quiet of a neighborhood.

Alabama National Forest Renamed Black Warrior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The name of the Alabama National Forest in northern Alabama will be changed to the Black Warrior National Forest, according to announcement by the United States Forest Service. The forest will also be enlarged to include about 560,000 acres or the larger part of two or three counties.

The new name is quite appropriate as it comes from the river of the same name which has its headwaters in the forest. The name will also memorialize Chief Black Warrior, noted Indian leader, who was known to his people as Tuscaloosa, a name now borne by one of the State's leading cities.

The forest has been set aside as a game, fish and bird preserve. Already deer and turkey are plentiful in the area.

Signs on Roadsides Banned in Alabama As Safety Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Lurid signs that not only mar the landscape but tend to increase accident dangers are being banned from the rights-of-way of Alabama's roads and the state highway department has instituted an intensive campaign to obliterate those already accumulated.

A special order has been issued by Gaston Scott, president of the highway commission, for maintenance crews to tear down every advertising sign located on the rights-of-way, which average 100 feet in width, including the roadbed. Owners of private property abutting the roads also have been asked to co-operate.

The movement for clearing the rights-of-way of all such signs and posters had its origin in scores of complaints that they rendered the landscape unsightly and also indirectly caused accidents, H. H. Houk, chief engineer, said.

Offending signs consist mostly of advertising material made of metal, cardboard or wood, pasted, tacked or nailed to every conceivable kind of support, including in some instances official route markers. Frequently the trunks of beautiful trees are literally sheathed with lurid-hued advertising material.

"Any advertisement that is conspicuous and arresting enough in appearance or wordage easily to attract attention," Mr. Houk said, "may also divert the attention of motorists from their driving long enough to cause an accident."

Pigeon Wears War Band

ONTARIO, Calif. (AP)—"The Kaiser," a German carrier pigeon captured in the World War, is kept in a loft here and still wears its army band and number. It is owned by Capt. Ray R. Delhauer, an officer of the United States signal corps during the war.

Rural Power Program Is Planned in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the prospect of doubling the present mileage of rural electric lines, a program providing for 3000 miles of wiring in country districts has been undertaken, according to Preston D. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, who gave the approximate price of the project as around $4,000,000.

Mr. Arkwright said the new plans include 1026 rural lines for 5000 new consumers. It will take three years to complete the project.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Puzzle Column great boon to commuter who spends three hours daily on trains and subways.
2. Bill, Boll, Bold, Fold.
3. BITE
   BITE
   BITE
   BITE
4. No answer required.
5. Card in A, L. Sp a row, O'er E ole, L in n et, W add les. (Cardinal, Sparrow, Oriole, Linnet, Waddles.)

Action by Soviet Revives Hopes for Naval Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

rangement satisfactory to the balance of the naval world.

These vastly improved prospects for naval limitation constituted the constructive side of the naval picture.

Naval Race Under Way

On the other side was a decided quickening of the tempo of naval competition. A new naval race is manifestly under way.

Britain, the United States and Japan are all three seeking every possible loophole in the expiring naval treaty to avoid scrapping useful naval tonnage in conformity with treaty requirements. Already its escape clause has been invoked by England in regard to destroyers. As a result only obsolete and entirely useless ships will be scrapped in this category.

In practice it is likely to develop that the naval utility of each vessel in the three great navies will be the criterion for determining whether it will be scrapped rather than the requirements of the old treaty.

New Battleships

In the meantime the same three powers are approaching the Jan. 1 expiration date on tonnage limits in a white heat of preparations for new construction.

Britain's announcement yesterday that contracts have been let for two new battleships was promptly followed the same day by the obvious indication from naval officials here that the United States will do the same.

Today it is reported from Tokyo that Japan is planning replacement of four battleships—a number significantly equal to what Britain and the United States together contemplate.

Replenishment Program

Japan has been previously reported planning to concentrate on submarines, destroyers and light cruisers—the so-called defensive types of naval ships—in her new naval "replenishment" program. However, the recent decisions of both Britain and the United States to continue capital ships construction instead of abandoning this type of ship, has apparently forced a change in Japan also.

The initial replacement of a few battleships will presumably be merely a beginning judging from the age of most existing ships of this type. Of Japan's nine big warships six will be over age in 1942. Of Britain's 15, nine will be over age that same year, while seven of America's 15 will attain the 26-year age limit at that time.

The new crop of battleships threatens to render all the old ones obsolete almost overnight. While the details of what the three big powers have designed are being carefully guarded secrets, reports from Britain are that the Admiralty has perfected what they consider to be a bombproof ship, secure against air attack.

U. S. Navy plans are known to contemplate ships with full battleship armor combined with a speed of at least 30 knots—a revolutionary development in warship construction. Hitherto 21 or 22 knots has been the recognized top speed for such ships. Raising it to 30 knots will give them all the defensive and staying power of the old battleship coupled with the striking power of the battle cruiser—a combination never before attempted in naval construction.

At the same time the United States Navy is thus planning to take design leadership in new battleships, it is also leading the world in the amount of new naval tonnage on the ways and rapidly expanding its naval personnel to fill the 23 new ships which will be completed this year.

Latest official figures show the United States with 95 war ships of 287,915 tons under construction. Britain has 64 new ships of 225,096 tons on the way; France 39 new ships of 194,098 tons, and Japan 34 ships of 93,907 tons. Japan expects to make up for her present new construction shortage as soon as the old treaties expire on Dec. 31. The United States and England, being farther behind the old treaty limits, are catching up.

Recruiting of the 10,000 additional enlisted men for the United States Navy authorized by the last Congress is rapidly getting under way. Due to the long waiting list there is merely the problem of selection. The Navy has proven far the most popular service, and there are enough applicants to fill the ranks, accepting only one out of each 20. A high school education is almost required for admission to the Navy now and many recruits have college degrees.

The 10,000 new men will bring the average strength during the current year to 96,000 and raise it to 100,000 for the following year.

Canadian Student Has Diving Helmet Made From Boiler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Life beneath the coral reefs off the coast of Bermuda will be studied by Charles Schwenger, 16-year-old student of Upper Canada College, who recently left the city with a Bermuda student and a 75-pound diving bell helmet of his own invention and manufacture and 158 pounds of air line, telephone and electric cable, pump and batteries. His ambition is to bring back some good specimens of octopi and sell them for exhibition purposes.

The helmet, which was made from the top of an ordinary eighth-of-an-inch thick boiler, weighs 75 pounds. The air-line is 50 feet long, and he expects to be exploring in water at depths of between 30 and 40 feet. The entire apparatus cost him no more than $60, and after being tested by the boy's father, engineer of the Toronto Hydro, was pronounced safe. Any failure of the air-line would simply mean that he would slip out of the helmet and shoot up to surface, as there are no gadgets fastening the helmet to him.

For some time the boys have been studying all kinds of books on sea life in Bermudan waters—Beebe sponges, corals, shells, fish and other details—and are ready to make their experiment.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Canada

British Columbia

Kelowna—Daily, 9:45 a. m., CKOV, 630ka.

Sage-Allen's
August Sale of
Fur Trimmed Coats
For Women and Misses, including Half-sizes . . . At four outstanding prices:
$38 . . $58 . . $78 . . $98
SAGE-ALLEN . . . COATS SECOND FLOOR
HARTFORD, CONN.

Est. GB 1871
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN
Offers real opportunity to save money without sacrificing on quality.
The Store You Come Back to
GEMMILL, . . . BURNHAM & CO.
110 ASYLUM NEAR TRUMBULL
Store Closes Saturday at Noon
HARTFORD, CONN.

G. FOX & COMPANY
Established 1847 Hartford
Listen to Fox's Morning Watch over WTIC every morning from 7 to 8
Next Winter's Fur Fashions at This Summer's Prices in
FOX'S GREAT AUGUST FUR SALE

"A FUEL FOR EVERY NEED"
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS for GREATER HARTFORD
THE PARKVILLE COAL CO.
116 Ann Street Phone 22123
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

Flint-Bruce's Semi-Annual Clearance!
Our storewide bargain event of the year, over 2500 furniture items are included at drastic markdowns.
FLINT-BRUCE
103 ASYLUM STREET HARTFORD

STAFFORD MOORE TRYON
Cooler evenings will bring the need of a lightweight wrap.
We have lovely coats in white and pastel homespuns, fully lined, to retail at $25.00.
We still have a choice of reduced pastel dresses in silk, also dresses to travel in or for the cooler August days.
115 ASYLUM STREET HARTFORD, CONN.

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
FAMOUS FOR BLANKETS!
OUR AUGUST SALE of BLANKETS
Starts Saturday, August 1st
Our traditional qualities at substantial savings.
WEST STORE . . . STREET FLOOR

BULLARD'S
Mid-Summer
Clearance Sale
Reductions up to 50%
(Nationally advertised items excepted)
Elm Street - Corner Orange
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Summer FUR SALE
Kramer's
191 Orange Street New Haven

MALLEY'S August Sale
Linens and Blankets
August 1-8
The Edw. Malley Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Now in Progress!
A SALE OF
Men's Shirts
at
$1.29
(Made to sell for $1.95)
Plain and Figured Patterns
A Splendid Value!
J. JOHNSON & SONS, Inc.
85 Church Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
EDWARDS
Modern Department Store in Three Progressive Cities . . .
Save With the Thousands Who Save with Edwards
Syracuse Rochester Buffalo

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DAIRYLEA MILK and Ice Cream
Onondaga Milk Producers Branch of DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, Inc.
Phone 2-0103

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S
Great August FURNITURE SALE
Furnish an Extra Room with the Money You Save
Salina, Warren and Jefferson Streets
Syracuse, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
You Can Save Up to 50%
by Buying Now
In Sibley's August Sale
of
PICTURES and MIRRORS
•Prints •Etchings
•Paintings •Mouldings
•Oils •Frames
PICTURE GALLERIES, 4TH FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
For New Ideas!
For Unquestioned Quality!
For Substantial Savings!
HOWE & ROGERS
August Sale
Furniture and Rugs
89 CLINTON AVE., S.

BALTIMORE, MD.
COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous
Weekly and Monthly Payment Plan if desired.
KLEEN-HEET Oil Burners
Fuel and Furnace Oils
EMERSON & MORGAN
11 W. Fayette St. Plaza 8351

BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop at
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
Style Without Extravagance

BALTIMORE, MD.
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
Jean Sardou Miniatures
. . . made from any old picture that is in good condition or a new sitting
$3.95 regularly $4.75
HAND COLORED IN OILS BEAUTIFULLY FRAMED
Sixth Floor

Now in Progress!
O'Neill's Annual Sales
August Sale of Quality Linens
August Sale Fine Furs
O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE

Annual Advance Sales Fur Trimmed and Fur Coats---
Now in Progress
Buy now at Advance Sales Savings . . . complete selections for women, misses and junior misses.
The Hub
"—of Charles Street"
BALTIMORE, MD.

WESTCHESTER
heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766

Quality . . . . .
• LAUNDERING
• DRY CLEANING
• RUG CLEANING
Phone W. P. 8660
SUBURBAN LAUNDRY CO.
INCORPORATED
53-61 Williams Street
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
• HEINZ CUCUMBER PICKLE, 25c
• DELICATESSEN
• SOFT DRINKS
• PAPER NAPKINS
• WAXED PAPER
• STRAWS
• PAPER PLATES
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

• MOVING? Call Neptune and forget to worry • Storage • Packing • Daily trips to New York City • New furniture at warehouse prices!
NEPTUNE STORAGE
"Serving Metropolitan Area"
Phone: New Rochelle 1300
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Mallary's 9th Annual
MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE
Many Special Pieces at unusually low prices
Mallary Guaranteed Furniture
615 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
134 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
2431 Grand Concourse, New York City

Ivory Statuette of Apollo Is Found in 300 Fragments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 30—An ivory statuette of Apollo Lykeios, dating from the fourth century of this era, was an outstanding feature of the discoveries uncovered by the American School of Classical Studies in its excavation of the ancient Athenian market-place, or Agora, this year, it was revealed by Dr. T. Leslie Shear, director of the field work.

Dr. Shear, who returned to the United States recently, said the statuette was found in a well 50 feet below the surface of the hill on which the Theseum, the most perfectly preserved of all Greek temples, is situated. The statuette, he added, was of great historical interest and historical value, since it was believed to be the work of Praxiteles, famous Greek sculptor.

The art object is 11.8 inches high and when come upon by the excavators was broken into 300 fragments. The ivory, however, had come down through the ages in excellent condition and experts were called upon to fit them together in their proper place.

Outdid the Experts

When they failed, Mrs. Shear, the wife of the field doctor, and members of the expedition staff undertook the job and after a fortnight's work succeeded perfectly.

The result was a statuette of a handsome youth standing easily with his left arm extended to grasp a bow and his right hand resting above his head. Save the left hand, the statuette was carved from one piece of ivory.

The bow is missing, but Dr. Shear believes it was made of gold and that it was wrenched from the statuette by a vandal. After the bow was removed, the object probably was thrown into the well. This, he estimated, was about 300 A. D.

Scraping the Theseum Hill also brought to light a forgotten garden approach to the Temple of Hephaestus, as the Theseum was known to the ancient world. On the side of the hill facing the market-place, two rows of holes, parallel to the columns of the edifice's prostyle, were uncovered. From each hole a modern-looking flowerpot was removed.

Have Literary Value

Three of the season's outstanding finds are significant from a literary point of view. On the base of a statue bearing Praxiteles' signature a dedication to Olympian deities by Kleiokrateia, daughter of Polyeuktos and wife of Spoudias, was discovered. The dedicator's family is known from the forty first oration of Demosthenes, but the great orator simply referred to Kleiokrateia as the Younger of Polyeuktos.

Thucydides' detailed description of the capture of the Spartans and their arms at Pylos in 424 B. C. by Athenian forces under Cleon was recalled with the recovery of a bronze shield from a deep cistern.

Many coins, lamps, oil flasks and ostraka, or broken pieces of pottery on which Athenian citizens wrote their votes on questions of banishment also were dug up.

Dr. Shear, a professor of classical archaeology at Princeton, today described the 1936 season as the most successful since the excavating was started in 1931.

Found in Athens

Athenian Oil Flask
Excavated in Athenian Market Place by American School of Classical Studies

Peace Mandate Enrolls Millions Against Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The People's Mandate to Governments—which has been described as "a beginning of a campaign on the part of women determined to end war"—has been presented to Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office.

The mandate declares that the great necessity of the moment is to prepare for the day of peace and that, on this account, it is the duty of people to "make effective the opinion of those who would plan a world without war."

Two Proposals

To this end, it advocates an immediate stoppage of all increase in armaments and armed forces, together with the securing, at the first opportunity, of two things. First, of a world treaty for the immediate reduction of arms, and second, of international agreements, founded on the recognition of world interdependence, to end the "economic anarchy which breeds war."

The deputation which presented the mandate was representative of a number of organizations—the British section of the Women's International League, the British Commonwealth League, the National Adult School Union, the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union, the Women's Co-operative Guild and a number of others. It was led by Mrs. Duncan Harris, joint chairman of the mandate's European committee, and chairman of the British section of the Women's International League.

Millions for Peace

In parts of the world other than Great Britain, Mrs. Duncan Harris told Lord Cranborne, the work for the mandate is going on in 40 countries. In these countries, individual signatures are being collected on its behalf, but such a collection has not been deemed necessary in Great Britain, on account of the recent campaign for the Peace Ballot.

In this country, she explained, support has been sought only from organized societies and from public meetings. In this way, signatures signifying the approval of large bodies of people have been obtained. Twenty-four organizations, representative between them of 1,300,000 individuals, have signed the mandate. Besides this, it has been endorsed by 902 meetings of the branches of national organizations and by 879 other meetings. Calculations made show that, of these meetings, 591 alone have represented 454,000 individuals.

The records of the work done in each of the countries supporting the mandate throughout the world will be presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations next September.

Australian Labor Hits Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—A state executive of the Australian Labor Party passed a resolution here to invite the strongest possible support from the Federal Labor Party in the House of Representatives against any renewal of immigration from anywhere until the Australian unemployment problem has been completely solved.

Another resolution passed as a request to the State Parliamentary Labor Party read:

"Any scheme of immigration to Australia, from overseas, particularly in view of the existing economic positions throughout Australia, involving unemployment for many thousands of workers, or part time, or sustenance, shall be strongly opposed."

A copy of the resolution was telegraphed to the Prime Minister, with a request that immigration be not entertained by the Federal Government, until Australia is able to absorb all its citizens in a state of economic security.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

that action and is now under attack as being opposed to full freedom for labor to organize.

Republican leaders gathered in Chicago to notify Col. Frank Knox that he is the party candidate for the vice-presidency.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of former President of the United States, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governorship of New York State.

Republicans planned an intensive campaign to carry the State of Maine for the sake of the prestige it would bring their ticket. Maine's state elections precede the presidential elections. An imposing array of G. O. P. talent will be poured into the Pine Tree State.

Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan, who is reported wavering on the verge of an alliance with the New Deal, declared in answer to questions that he does not believe President Roosevelt would "bankrupt the nation."

Democrats were comparatively quiet, in conformity with their belief that the appearance of confident complaisance presented by President Roosevelt's leisurely cruise is more effective campaigning than many speeches and statements so early in the campaign.

Governor Landon upholds unions' right to organize: Page 1.

Lindbergh—Continues German Good-Will Tour

Col. Charles Augustus Lindbergh, America's foremost aviator, continued an almost triumphal goodwill tour of Germany. He has already renewed old friendships and established new ones with many of Germany's leaders, including Gen. Wilhelm Göring, German Air Minister.

Toscanini—Refuses Salzburg Radiocast

Hard pressed little Austria discovers that her new agreement with Germany far from ends her troubles.

Arturo Toscanini, orchestra conductor, upsets an arrangement for exchange of musical radiocasts between the two countries. Signor Toscanini refuses to conduct the Salzburg Music Festival concerts if they are radiocast to Germany.

Recent declaration of amnesty for all political prisoners had to be revised drastically in view of Nazi demonstrations.

Passage of the Olympic torch through Vienna produced disorderly demonstrations. Police arrested more than 600 demonstrators who were believed to be pro-Nazis.

Strikes—Labor Neutral to Silk Weavers

Leaders of the "family mill" weavers' strike in Paterson, N. J., set out to make their demonstration 100 per cent effective. So far, about 200 of the small independent operators have signed up. The balance of about 100 are being put under pressure from both the strike leaders and the landlords and machinery companies to which they are indebted.

Organized labor, which charges the family mill operators with employing child labor, is sitting on the sidelines watching developments.

Six murder indictments were returned by the grand jury as an aftermath of the 52-day strike at the Wheeling Steel Corporation plant. A company guard was shot during a strike battle on June 23. All six strikers were indicted for the one killing.

Officials of Remington Rand Inc., agreed to confer with town authorities of Norwood, Ohio, before finally deciding whether to abandon their plant there as a result of protracted labor difficulties. The town is caught in a dilemma. To keep the plant with its big pay roll it must agree to protect with police the workers who defy the strikers and picket lines. To comply would be to crush the strike and alienate labor. But to refuse will lose the factory and pay roll for Norwood.

Meanwhile workers in another plant of the same company located at Syracuse, New York, went into federal court for an injunction against company activities allegedly in violation of the federal labor relations act and company agreements with its workers.

Grange to Fight For Farm 'Justice'

DALLAS, Texas, July 30 (AP)—Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, said today the first great fight of the order was for "justice" to the southern farmer.

"Today, agriculture stands at the crossroads of progress, fighting for its future," Mr. Taber said in a speech at the Texas Centennial Exposition.

"The farmer composes one third of the nation's population, one sixth of those gainfully employed," he asserted, and almost one sixth of the nation's wealth, yet last year received but one twelfth of the nation's income."

Mr. Taber said the first step in the Grange's program is to give to agriculture equivalent rewards per hour for toil on the farm as enjoyed in other occupations. This, he added, will require balancing production, the protection of the American market, the finding of new uses for farm products and tariff "justice."

"No matter what legislative steps we may take," he said, "to protect the interests of the farmer in the way of tariff, markets, adjustments, benefit payments, taxes, interest reductions and similar lines of service, we shall fail unless we provide an honest dollar—one just to debtor and creditor alike, and one constant in debt-paying and purchasing power."

Air Survey of 'Dust Bowl' For Soil Program Starts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Signing of a contract with the United States Department of Agriculture to make a photographic survey of 22 drought areas in the midwestern "dust bowl" has been announced by Robert Shippee, president of Aerial Explorations, Inc.

Portions of nine states are included in the survey area, which embraces 72 counties and 24,373,760 acres, Mr. Shippee said. It is expected to provide the Soil Conservation Service with data for erosion-control work.

Two mapping crews already have started work in Iowa, and this force is to be doubled when operations reach capacity, extending the surveys to Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and North and South Dakota.

Cost of Prisons Found Above That of Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's 10 penal and charitable institutions received twice as much as the six state colleges, according to an analysis of 1936-37 appropriations made by J. M. Smith, state auditor. The report also revealed that the State allots more than twice as much for teachers' pay as for state employees' salaries.

The analysis further showed that state aid for schools amounted to twice the total appropriation for the operation of state departments of government, $1,350,348 being appropriated for the state departments and $2,811,760 for schools.

Greenwich the

LAST #35

$8.85 TOUCHES OF LIZARD are highly regarded by style authorities. A Coward Comfort Counsellor will show you our interpretation built over our last #35. From here on his concern is with comfort—the style that never goes out of fashion at Coward. White, blue or black kid, $8.85

this is a new pulse of fashion in COWARD shoes

Empire State Bldg. (20 W. 34)
270 Greenwich Street
37 West 47th Street
Fulton & Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn

30 West Street, Boston

NEW YORK CITY

"Crowning Glory"

Whenever your "crowning glory" calls for a clean-cut trim or a permanent wave that will be a pride and joy, phone VO 5-3282 for an appointment.

We have been serving the New York women readers of The Christian Science Monitor for six years. May we be of service to you?

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
607 Fifth Avenue VO. 5-3282

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

$295

black persian lamb swagger, luxurious pelts with a tight curl! fourth floor.

10% down—balance monthly

AUGUST fur sale

—now in progress

5th Avenue . . . 34th Street . . . New York City

INSURANCE SERVICE
Fire, Automobile, Burglary

LIFE--ANNUITIES
Floaters—Bonds—Marine

ARTHUR H. COHEN
Incorporated
505 Fifth Ave. MU. 2-3224
NEW YORK

WANTED
• DIAMONDS
• OLD GOLD
• JEWELRY
• SILVER
• PLATINUM
• DENTAL GOLD
In Any Condition
We Pay Highest Market Prices
Mail Orders Accepted
International Diamond Appraising Co.
562 5th Ave., Ent. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Third Floor Phone Bryant 9-3212
Established 24 Years

Olmstead presents new Summer Foundations by GOSSARD

stressing the built-up shoulder and strong control, plus lightweight comfort. Priced from $5
Fitted by Olmstead's experts.
Olmstead Corset Shop
2d Floor, 381 5th Ave. 38th-38th ASh. 4-6642
Mail Orders Filled
NEW YORK

Pediforme Fair & Cooler

White perforated one strap smartness with all-Pediforme quality—Pediforme leather, Pediforme fashioning, Pediforme last, Pediforme comfort—and here's a money's worth without a sale tag! —

$8

New York, 36 West 36th Street; Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St. and 838 Flatbush Ave.; Fordham, 2532 Grand Concourse; New Rochelle, 545 North Ave; E. Orange, 29 Washington Pl.

Sale...*
Truhu Pure Dye Printed Crepes...
1.00 a yard

Now selling for 1.45 a yard and originally much more. Guaranteed washable and famous for the splendid quality and imaginative prints. Sorry, no samples may be given.
Street Floor
Lord & Taylor NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

We have found the Way*

To Give You Fine Furniture . . . and Home Furnishings at Low Prices All Year Round

Our Many Exhibition Rooms

To realize how lovely the furnishings can look in your own home, be sure to see—in New York—Our Modern Village, Modern Budget Home, Traditional Budget Home, Mahogany House, Maple House, Junior Rooms and the Bennington Shop. In Philadelphia—Our Modern Village, Eighteenth Century Rooms, Old World Cabinet Shop, Colony House, Budget Rooms and Budget Settings.

Our Budget Payment Plan helps you to start right by buying good furniture that you will always enjoy. A small down payment and the balance spread over a whole year.

Our Delivery Service delivers to you, if you live within approximately 150 miles of either our New York or Philadelphia stores. Your furniture is even set up in your home the way you want it by our trained men.

* Our New Policy of Day-in, Day-out Values

It was our belief that we could render a greater service to our customers by giving them day-in, day-out values instead of spasmodic sales. It was also our belief that it was not necessary for us to put two price tags on our merchandise for you to recognize a value. Nor was it good business to bring in merchandise at one price and later on mark it down 25% or 50%, just to hold intermittent bargain events. So, with our tremendous buying power which brings manufacturers' costs and prices down, with our power to take year-round factory outputs, and with our own estimated $2,000,000 annual saving in rental, we went ahead and on March 2nd inaugurated this new policy—and ever since the results have spoken for themselves.

And now comes August. And if you haven't already taken advantage of this new Wanamaker policy, now is the time to do so. For August is the month when you do most of your buying for the home, when you know your home needs and your home plans. And we are ready for you. We've peaked our assortments for this great home-making month, and present to you this year the most tremendous offerings and values we have ever had!

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia—13th and Market Streets
New York—Broadway, 8th to 10th Streets

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis, called away suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico, left Mrs. Cummings, a "thoroughly reliable" woman recommended by Cousin Carrie, with the family. But the arrangement did not turn out well and Mrs. Cummings departed. When a belated Christmas" dawned the girls and Martin were ready to enjoy it. They were invited to dine at the Rowes'—their next-door neighbors.

Chapter Nine

MARY was waiting for them in the doorway. There was a grand smell of roast goose and mince pie, applesauce and baking sweet potatoes as they crowded into the kitchen where the big table was already set. A happy joking meal, it was, with the box of candy to finish up with.

"What I call a Christmas dinner!" said Jimmie.

There was a log fire burning in the parlor and when the dishes were stacked the four older ones gathered there, while the little girls played house with the doll's bed and tiny table that Jimmie and Martin had made and painted, the new china tea set and the shining pots and pans. The boys went again to coast by themselves.

Mary brought out a hooked rug she had just started and a boxful of rags ready cut and wound into balls for working, and the sight of the soft faded colors set Kay off immediately on suggestions for design.

While their two heads were bent over the hooking frame Garry and Neal played checkers by the fire and Tommy, who had been too excited by Christmas to take his usual nap, rolled and unrolled the colored balls all over the floor with the help of the youngest cat.

It was nearly dusk when the Ellises started home, and as Mary stood in the doorway with them she said: "I'm certainly going to miss you people if you ever go away. I hope you never do!"

"If we do, we'll come back every year for Christmas!"

Kay had been so fascinated watching the rug pattern grow under Mary's fingers that she wanted to start one for herself. Like everything that Kay began it was bound to be something ambitious and unusual. Trunks and closets were rummaged for old material that could be dyed, since very little of the Ellises' discarded wardrobe was of the colors she wanted.

Housekeeping Difficulties

Mary had lent her an extra rugging-hook, Neal made a frame, and she wrote off to Edna for dyes and burlap. Garry, who never minded staining her hands, mixed and boiled over the kitchen stove and the insides of the family saucepans and kettles developed strange hues that refused to scour off.

Things hung outdoors were apt to freeze stiff in this weather, so the woodshed was draped with lines of dripping color until Garry's winter salad, if it ever sprouted at all, threatened to come up striped like Joseph's coat. Hooking was harder work than Kay realized; her finger tips grew sore tugging the rags through the stiff burlap, but she kept on at it doggedly, neglecting everything else.

"Let's get back to this bill situation. How do we stand?" said Garry one morning soon after Christmas.

"Nowhere," Kay bent a serious look on the pile of close-written grocery slips in her hand.

"They all come in a bunch. I've paid the telephone and I thought I'd paid up the meat market, but now half of last month's things seem to have come on this. And there's the grocery. Garry, do you remember that we had four dozen eggs last month? We couldn't possibly. We were getting eggs from Mary right along."

"There was the time their hens stopped laying," Garry remembered. "Mary didn't have enough to give us. It must have been then."

"And butter. What we do with butter I don't know. Penny said to check our slips over every week, and I always mean to, but I guess I haven't. We must have ordered an awful lot of stuff while the Cummings was here: she was forever telling me we were out of things, and I just put them down without looking, I suppose.

"We did get some extra things over Christmas, and the meat bill's heavy because I feel, with Martin and Caroline walking all that way to the bus every day, they've got to have good meals when they come home. And then there's their green vegetables, too. Caroline fusses over cabbage and I always thought spinach was cheap, but here it's been 18 cents a pound all this time. And there were Martin's shoes. Those are extra, but that would only make $3 off."

Garry studied the slips spread on the table, whistling softly.

"It does seem a lot, just for eating. What do you do—make the list out just as you think?" For so far the housekeeping had been entirely in Kay's hands.

"I go through the pantry and order what we're out of and what I think we'll need. It's how Penny always did. I guess I'm so scared of running out of things that I get more than we really want each time. It's all right, only instead of spending less since Penny left we seem to be spending more," said Kay ruefully.

"We're going to be awfully short this month when we get everything paid up and I hate to ask for more. She wrote us she had those extra expenses down there and I never told her I paid Mrs. Cummings that other month. Those $40 would just put us right, now."

"The big idea would be to make more, not to spend less," said Garry. "But I don't suppose there's a thing we could do."

Kay's Hopes

"I did have an idea, but it never came to anything," said Kay. "There was a man I met last spring and he saw some of my work and liked it, and he thought maybe he could get me some illustrating. He knows some magazine people and publishers, and he wanted to show them a few drawings I had. I didn't hear anything for months and months, and I was kind of hoping about it still, and then he wrote me the other day," Kay paused.

"He said they liked them but it wasn't the kind of work they wanted, and I didn't know enough about the way drawings have to be made for reproduction. They all thought what I needed was to take a year in illustrating class before I could turn out anything they'd be able to use. He was quite nice about it, and I guess he took quite a lot of trouble, but there it is."

"And you never said a word about it!"

"There wasn't any good. I wouldn't have told you now, only it's horrid to be just sitting round at home as if I wasn't even trying to do anything. I can draw, but I can't draw well enough. Oh, I know all that, but what does make me mad is people wanting to give you good advice and telling you all the things you know for yourself when they don't even understand your circumstances. I know well enough what I ought to be doing, but I just can't do it. I need to work and study and see things, and maybe go around and talk to publishers myself, and learn a whole lot I don't know, but you can't do all that from up here."

"Why can't you go to town for a while. I can look after things."

"It wouldn't be any use." Kay shook her head. "I've just got to wait, that's all. I don't know why I have to spill all this on you, except that I can't help getting sore sometimes when there's such a lot I want to do and no chance of doing it. I think everybody ought to be self-supporting by the time they're nineteen, and look at me!"

That evening Garry, looking through a pile of papers and magazines that she was tidying up, stopped to re-read a few lines that had caught her eye.

"Listen, Kay. Look at this. Here's the very thing we want."

(To be continued next Thursday)

Photograph by Courtesy of L. Gerard Paine

Little Sunlight Penetrates These Dim Green Shades

THE New Forest has been so named ever since those Norman barons who came to England under William the Conqueror compiled Domesday Book and listed this among five great woodland tracts which they knew. It feels old and looks old, however, though not perhaps in any sense that can readily be defined. For in spring the leaves on its oaks and beeches are as tightly furled, the fronds on the underlying bracken and ferns as tenderly green, as in any forest tract to be found the world over. Perhaps, after all, the age is just in our thinking; even if sometimes it seems almost palpable, as though we could put out a hand to touch it. For we have all heard that here was once a favorite hunting-ground of the West Saxon kings, before ever the proud Normans arrived to rule the land. After all those centuries, one may still say that here in Hampshire is some of the finest forest scenery in all England.

* * *

If you wish to make the acquaintance of the New Forest, it is to be hoped that you like to walk. Oh, yes, you could see it from a motorcar or from a more leisurely bicycle. But how ineffectually! Motorcars by the hundreds spin along the roads which pass through the New Forest, and literally thousands of cyclists pass on a Sunday in summer, in huge moving groups like a swarm of gigantic black gnats. Glancing as they can, quickly to right and left, they do of course gain entrancing glimpses of woodland. Often they descend from their motors to picnic briefly, casually, in an accessible glade or green hollow—always near the public road, however, so that they may keep a watchful eye on the car. What do they suspect of those seemingly endless cathedral aisles of beeches? Of them someone has said that he walked in them uninterruptedly for nearly a mile. What do they know of that sudden dramatic emergence from dim green shades, cool and remote and venerable, into the dazzling light of open heath or cultivated garden-plot or emerald lawn? Have they ever met a man who is searching for truffles? Have they come unexpectedly upon the hut of a charcoal-burner straight out of the pages of a fairy tale? Have they watched the rounding up of those herds of wild ponies?

* * *

Most people associate the New Forest with the Forest of Sherwood, farther north, through which Robin Hood and his men frolicked and hid and went forth sometimes to the rescue of the oppressed. The New Forest might as well have been the haunt of these merry men. It is as romantic and quite as beautiful. Above all remains the impression that, with its surface freshness and verdant loveliness, here is an ancient woodland—one which has endured since the days when even England was young.

M. W.

Among Current Books

Book Reviews

Adventure in Ranching

"FOR KEEPS," by Gertrude E. Mallette, is a story of adventure, but much of it the sort of adventure which may be found in everyday life. It is a story of ranching in California, and because it is written by an author who herself spent 12 years on a similar ranch, it shows a genuine understanding, not only of the farmer's problems, but of the farmer's ways of thinking and doing.

When Nancy and Jack Kendall decide that in spite of everything—including taxes—they will hold on to the Lazy K lands which for four generations had belonged to the Kendalls, they seem to be taking on an impossible task—a ranch of 1750 acres! But they have "Spink," the only tractor in the valley (eyed with deep suspicion by the other farmers) and above all they have courage, enterprise, and a tremendous capacity for hard work.

"For Keeps" is not only a vigorous, and interesting, but a thoughtful story. Woven into its texture are more serious matters, such as the conflict between the new and the old in farming, and the wise approach to a solution of this problem. Then there is the story of the final triumph of co-operation in Brioneta Valley, when a common disaster is turned into a common victory by way of co-operative effort and a tomato crop.

The decorations of the book were designed and cut in linoleum by a young Californian artist, Mallette Dean.

Eighteenth Century Pirates

AN ADVENTURE story with a real pirate is "Head Wind," by Hawthorne Daniel. Its scene is laid in Bluefish Cove, a small harbor on the Connecticut coast where there was little to be found but two warehouses—that of Will Endicott's father, an honest New England trader, and John Raven's untidy place—although, somehow, John Raven, for all his thriftless ways, seemed the more prosperous.

It was when Madden Blast arrived on the scene and took a job at the Endicott warehouse that things began to happen. Boy readers will probably admire Madden Blast as much as Will did. They will certainly enjoy the adventures of which Madden Blast is the hero and in which Will manages to become involved, adventures which finally lead to the undoing of Demon Romp and his gang.

A Dog's Devotion

MANY of you have heard of the Seeing Eye Foundation which trains dog-guides for the blind. This work really does much more than help the blind to have confidence in going about freely; even in the midst of heavy traffic; it frees them from a sense of helplessness and gives them a fresh start. William Heyliger was interested in it, investigated the work at Morristown, N. J.—indeed he spent many weeks at the Seeing Eye Foundation—and the result was "Dark Conquest," the story of Jerry Lane. It was Lady Nan who saved Jerry, who became, not only his "eyes" but his devoted pal, helping him to conquer his fear, pull himself out of the slough of despond, and find himself in a new world, where hope and achievement were possible.

All those who love dogs will enjoy "Dark Conquest," and all who can sympathize with the nature of Jerry's struggle. A story of heroism, the inner heroism of self-conquest; the story of Lady Nan, whose steadfast devotion and obedience brought "eyes" to a blind man.

Building Model Airplanes

IN SO modern and progressive a world as aeronautics, it is most necessary to keep up-to-date. So we have now a third edition of an old favorite, "The Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes," by Francis A. Collins, with some of the material in earlier editions rewritten with added information of recent developments in the designing and construction of workable models, and with new photographs and drawings.

Building model airplanes is peculiarly a boy's sport, developed from the ingenuity and absorbed interest of thousands of boys. "The materials required for building the most efficient models are very inexpensive, no tools are required except those usually found about the house. A few hours' work is all that is required to complete a practical model." So writes the author, and then he sets out to lead young enthusiasts along the path to practical achievement.

The book contains not only chapters on all phases of practical model airplane construction, but interesting chapters on "Selected Questions for Beginners," rules for conducting model airplane contests, bylaws of a club, and a dictionary of aeronautical terms.

In Woods and Streams

FOR young people who love the outdoors there is a delightfully compact little book, "Along Nature's Trails," by Lillian Cox Athey. It covers much ground in its 344 pages (this includes an index) and its approach to all the wonders of nature is direct and inviting. It is also very well illustrated.

Here we have four-footed friends, birds, trees, wild flowers, insects, life in the brooks, and dwellers on their banks, all described to us in a friendly, familiar way. "The purpose of this book," writes the author, "is to share with eager children all over North America the wealth of the woods, the hills, the brooks, the streams, and the open places; to show each reader that there is an open door to the greatest happiness in getting acquainted with the many neighbors who live all about us. Unseeing eyes and unhearing ears should become alert to the wonders everywhere." They should. And this book is just the sort of wise guide to wake them up.

A Well-Known Trio

A NEW book about the Graper girls reminds us that Marion, Ernestine and Beth already have hosts of friends in readers of Elizabeth Corbett's earlier stories. In "The Graper Girls," "The Graper Girls Go to College," "Growing Up With the Grapers," the three sisters have told the story of their high school and college days, and now in "Beth and Ernestine Graper," we have the end of college days, and the starting out to meet all that the future holds in store.

A. B. D.

For Keeps, by Gertrude E. Mallette. Illustrated by Mallette Dean. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

Head Wind, by Hawthorne Daniel. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Dark Conquest, by William Heyliger. New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

The Boys' Book of Modern Aeroplanes, by Francis A. Collins. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton: Century Company. $2.

Along Nature's Trails, by Lillian Cox Athey. Illustrated by Benson B. Moore. New York: American Book Company. $1.20.

Beth and Ernestine Graper, by Elizabeth Corbett. London and New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

Press Illustrations, Hoffman, Berlin

A Bird's-Eye View of Olympian Village, Near Berlin

A Village for the Olympians

ABOUT nine miles from the Berlin Stadium where, in August, the Olympic Games will take place, is a village of peculiar interest, specially built to accommodate the athletes who will come from all parts of the world to compete. It is called the "Olympian Village."

During the first two weeks in August it will be the home of 3500 specially picked competitors who will live together in groups of 24. Each house contains a common room, a study, a bathroom and 12 bed rooms, each furnished for two people, and is in charge of a steward whose duty it is to see to the comfort of the guests.

In the center of the village is a building containing kitchens for each country represented, also dining-rooms and terraces where, on hot days, the Olympians can take their meals. There is also a canteen that will be open day and night.

In the village is a large gymnasium, a covered-in swimming bath, and a sports ground where the athletes can practice. Provision has also been made for their entertainment in a large house containing cinema and a variety theater.

Special arrangements have been provided whereby the guests can telephone to their own countries for a small fee. In the village itself they can telephone to one another free of charge. On entering this unique little group of houses one is conscious of a remarkable difference between the scenery here and that of the surrounding country. One minute one is passing through a flat, marshy district, the next one is surrounded by undulating ground with pretty meadows, trees, and a refreshing little pool.

Not a single fence is to be seen, nor is there a board to be found anywhere containing the ominous word "Verboten"!

The trees, a guide will tell you, have mostly been imported from Pomerania and other parts of Germany; the pool has been specially made; and many different kinds of birds to be found here have been brought and encouraged to settle in the village—including some storks which have been imported at the special request of the English, who say that no German village would be complete without them.

Girl Guides Help in India

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the times is the way in which the work of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides is helping to break down the belief of national, class, religious, and caste barriers in the world.

Here is an extract from a talk on the work Girl Guides are doing in this connection in India, given by Miss Rustomjee at the Girl Guides Round Table of Trainers, 1935:

"About 20 years ago, Guiding first came to India as a movement for children who were not Indian, a game for children who lived in the country for a time, and who had the adventure and friendship of Guiding in their own small circle. There was something lacking here—for these children were living and playing together, not knowing anything about the children belonging to the country itself. Eventually this misunderstanding disappeared, and Guiding became a game for the Indian children, too.

"Though India is spoken of as a country, you all know that it is really a combination of many countries, with its 350,000,000 people living in different states and provinces, speaking many different languages, and having many different religious customs, different manners, and different outlooks on life. It is very difficult for anyone who has not been to India to realize these differences, but Guiding is doing a good piece of work in helping us to understand ourselves, and in bringing about mutual understanding.

"In the early years of Guiding it was not possible to mix girls of different castes and religions; they could not cook together nor eat together. Today I can safely say that in our camps, training weeks, and conferences, this attitude has changed; we have come to understand each other's point of view, and the different castes and committees have come together. If we in India have been able to do this, surely we can spread this understanding to other nations."

A Mermaid's Song

Some of my sisters like porpoises
And some on dolphins ride,
But I prefer a rearing wave
With thunder in its stride,
And a neck that shines like curving glass,
And a white, white blowing mane.
Oh, I prefer to ride a wave
On a twist of rainbow rein.

Some of my sisters like to sing
As over the sea they go,
And some are partial to pretty conch shells
On which they sweetly blow.
But I prefer to keep my breath
Amid the gallop and roar,
Unless I utter a single shout
Just as we strike the shore!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Courtesy of the Sheffield Independent

Michael Sidery of Sheffield, Eng., With His Model of the "Queen Mary," Which He Is Building Entirely of Spent Matches. Michael Has Completed Many Models, Including One of Stonehenge, Several Airplanes and a Roman Galley, Built According to Instructions in One of the Articles on "Fun With Ship Models," Published on the Young Folks' Page, Which Was So Excellent That It Was Placed on Exhibition at a Meeting in Sheffield

World Youth Congress

MANY opportunities for studying international relations and for meeting with people from other countries are being offered by organizations at Geneva this year. Among them is a World Youth Congress, organized by the World League of Nations Union, which will take place between Aug. 31 and Sept. 7. The subjects to be covered are (1) Nations and the League of Nations. (2) The Economic and Social Organization of the World. (3) The Moral, Religious, and Philosophical Basis of Peace.

Delegations of youth representing various points of view from many countries are assured. The general public will be admitted to the most important addresses but not to the discussions. Fee: 5 Swiss francs.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Stepping Stones

Boys 4-12 *Girls 4-20*

Experienced counsellors. All camp activities, including swimming, riding, hiking, also dancing, dramatics, nature study, etc. Unusual attention given to care of children. Stepping Stones Monitor advertiser only. Bulletin gladly furnished. Edith L. Capen. No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scit. 917.

WINNWOOD

Advertising only in The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Season July 5th to Aug. 20th

Swimming, riding, boating, tennis, hiking, dramatics, music, dancing, arts and crafts. Boys and girls—ages 5 to 17

Write for folder

C. H. WELSBY, *Headmaster*
Winnwood School, Inc.
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

Just the thing for active youngsters

—A delicious food-drink that adds greatly to the nutritive value of the diet

MANY Monitor mothers tell us that Cocomalt is the only beverage they give their children at mealtimes. This nourishing food-drink is easy to prepare, and served either hot or cold, its delicious chocolate flavor makes a big hit with youngsters.

The important thing about Cocomalt is that it is highly nutritious, and is therefore a splendid food-drink for active, growing children. Cocomalt supplies Iron, Vitamin D, Phosphorus, Calcium and other food essentials to the diet. Made as directed, Cocomalt almost *doubles* the food-energy value of every glass of milk your child drinks.

Serve it to guests

Cocomalt is just the thing for bridge parties or luncheons. Guests love it! But be sure you get the real Cocomalt — the Cocomalt that is regularly advertised in the Monitor — and not a misleading substitute. Cocomalt is sold by grocery and department stores. It is designed always to be mixed with milk, either hot or cold. Comes in ½-lb. and 1-lb. air-tight cans. Also in an economical 5-lb. family size.

Cocomalt is in Keeping With Your Standards

Cocomalt is the registered trademark of the R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Traffic on the Hai Ho

LEANING on the window sill, we try to piece together the lives of the Chinese boatmen and their families who are borne along the river below us, day after day. One is obliged to make a composite picture of their existences, using the little fleeting glimpses which one can catch of each. In a street, the surface stands still; it is only the objects which move upon it. But watching the little ships upon a river is like gazing at the sand quietly, steadily dropping in an hour-glass. Once out of sight, the boatmen are gone forever with the water upon which they moved.

The waterways of China swarm with people, like the land. It is a strange contrast indeed to think of a great continent like North America, with scores of streams navigable at least to rowboats, upon which no small craft ply except now and then a canoe or a motor-boat, for purposes of pleasure. It shows the great difference between a huge new continent and an ancient overcrowded country like China. And it seems queer, when one has grown accustomed to the latter, that there should be large areas on the earth—fertile and livable places—with vastly more than enough room for everyone upon the dry land alone.

ONE CONJURES UP a mental picture of the waterways of America: the flat, willow-banked creeks of the farming midlands, the pleasant rivers of the Atlantic seaboard, the swift mountain streams of the Northwest. And upon them it is diverting to imagine thousands of small, busy boats, weaving constantly up-stream and down. With a little chuckle of amusement, one pictures the good people of America waking one morning to see their peaceful streams teeming with tiny boatloads of humanity. What cluckings of tongues, what hand-raisings of amazement, what exclamations of protest would greet such a scene! For America has still had only a slight inkling of the extent to which the necessities of human living can be condensed; of the small space into which they can be fitted. America—with its huge spaces of land to spare, its many miles of waterways unlived upon!

Past our windows overlooking the Hai Ho, hundreds of sampans, small and large, slip up-stream and down every day—except for two or three months in the winter, when the river and its linking canals are frozen. They appear around a bend—first only a tip of a ribbed sail or a shabby prow. They pass by steadily, smoothly, like the flux of time. Then they disappear around another bend—again with the last corner of a weathered gray sail showing, or the final dingy vestige of a low wooden stern. Even at night they sometimes take advantage of the tide to gain a few extra miles upon the water. Then, when it is dark and quiet, we can hear a last faint creaking, after the dim shadow of the boat itself has slid out of sight with its tiny lamp glowing on the deck.

DAWN TO DARK is the schedule of most of the boatmen. The inhabitants of this mobile city are always changing, and yet they are externally the same. They look much alike in their shabby blue coolie-cloth, with their skins browned by the wind above the water. Watching them glide by, it is difficult to realize that the same variations of character and struggles of human adjustment are to be found in these illusory, gipsy people as among the landsmen who, because of their more stationary existence, are easier to know. One is inclined to think of the boatmen as forever working at their sails or their oars, like the figure poised on the famous Grecian urn—because one constantly sees them thus engaged, in their procession past the windows.

Here, where the river runs through the heart of the city, they are impelled to special activity. When a sail is up, we are witnesses to the vigorous haste with which it must be hauled down to enable the sampan to pass under the great bridge near by. Two or more men tug violently at the ropes, while the weathered canvas falls in jerking folds nearer and nearer the deck. Then, toward the stern of the boat, a shorter pole rises as a kind of lever, to balance the angular lowering of the tall mast. Many times we have held our breath, for fear that the operation will not be completed by the time the tide has carried the craft under the threatening cavern of the bridge. But such is the skill of the boatmen, whose lives are spent in estimating winds and currents and their relation to the work in hand, that both the mast and the pole always reach the safety of the narrow deck just in the nick of time.

FOR A MINUTE the sampan is partly hidden from view, as first one end and then the other vanishes under the bridge. Then the full craft swings into sight again, and the men restore the sail to its lofty eminence. This performance is much more difficult than the process of lowering the canvas; a vast amount of tugging and hoisting and heaving is required. But the coolies work with brisk vigor, apparently taking the inconvenience of the bridge as part of their long day's toil upon the river.

The prospect of collisions, too, often sends a vicarious thrill up our spines. The sampans are, of course, crudely and primitively constructed. Some of them are unwieldy because of their size, many of the big cargo sampans being split into two parts, to give traction in rounding the bends. Other craft, such as the little fishing boats, are difficult to handle because they are so tiny. Scarcely larger than rowboats, a strong tide or a rough wind in the sails can make them dance giddily upon the water.

On those occasions when a crash between two vessels seems imminent, the decks fairly bristle with activity. In the smaller boat several figures appear from nowhere to work madly at the oars, and to fumble with the little sail. On the larger craft—a big commercial sampan, perhaps—all hands spring into action on deck. One man pulls strenuously at the scull in the stern; others dig their long poles into the muddy river bottom, to control the advance of the boat; while two or three men use their poles to push the oncoming craft away. The two sampans, the large and the small, are borne closer and closer together on the current. We gasp with excitement as they seem almost to collide. The men on the decks shout, and the wind blows, and the water glides on inexorably. Coolies and vendors, urchins and policemen pause on the shore, watching. It is a matter of inches. Surely, we think, the smaller boat must capsize! Then, little by little, the two prows swing away from each other. The tide bears them apart. As usual, the situation is saved by the lifelong dexterity of those to whom disasters are threatened a score of times daily.

ONCE MORE THE two sampans take their placid course downstream. The line of boatmen musters again on the big craft—one man at the scull, the others stamping slowly down the deck, punting the boat onward with their long poles, and often chanting as they go. When they have reached the bow, they walk back to the other end with their poles trailing in the water.

The little fishing boat wanders on down river—a safe distance behind. The fisherman's family busies itself with the casting and retrieving of the dark, mud-scented net. The mother plies the oar, patiently and without question. The baby plays docilely beside the tiny cabin, while the older children help their father with his tasks. On and on they drift, from the big Hai Ho into the thin canals of the interior, catching fish and selling them when they can. It is a small and shabby existence; yet they are not unhappy. They know no other—for in China there is not room for everyone upon the land.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUNE LANDSCAPE IN HOLLAND: *A Crayon Drawing by Daan de Lange*

THE crayon drawings of Daan de Lange, a widely appreciated artist in the Netherlands, suggest those dreams and musings which spring as poems and songs from the artist's innermost self. Daan de Lange considers art to be the expression "of the sublimated picture of nature and things round about us," as an art critic once described it. He tries to bring out what appears to him to be the idea behind the material form. That is why his pictures are no mere copying of nature. This also is the reason why, in recent years, he has no longer gone out to find subjects in actual landscape.

Daan de Lange is one of the prominent members of De Onafhankelijken (the Independents). Although he is independent to the extent that he has definitely broken with all eccentric modern "isms," he holds the Old Masters, like Rembrandt and Ruysdael, in deep admiration. He has produced oil paintings and aquarelles of recognized merit, but for some years now he has specialized in crayon drawings in black and white. He is conscious of a certain affinity with Corot whose works have a strong appeal for him.

Several Dutch museums, such as the Teyler Museum and the Frans Hals Museum at Haarlem, have acquired works by de Lange; he has held exhibitions in the Municipal Museum at Amsterdam and in the well-known Kleykamp Art Halls at The Hague.

Canoe Companion

I HAD finished breakfast and rose from the table. It seemed to me about time we introduced ourselves, so, though he was the elder man by a few years: "I'm canoeing down to Ilkley. My name's 'Bliss'," I said casually.

"Oh, that's your canoe-thing I saw on the bank, is it?" he asked. "I'm walking. It's a good name if you live up to it. What's it like canoeing a river like this? Tell me about it." . . .

I went on telling him about canoeing in answer to his questions, but I was getting anxious to be off. The clean-washed air of the hills after rain filled me, and the river called. Everything was alive and laughing with a sort of enormous happiness. It was a day for adventure.

"It must be great fun!" he said suddenly. "I'll go with you!" . . .

As we sat there on the bank among the trees, out of sight but within hearing of the Gill beck waterfall that was making a pleasant music a little way up the wooded ravine through which it tumbles, I judged it time to get a little closer to my queer companion. So: "Well, Smith," I said to him, "how do you like canoeing?" He did not blink an eyelid. "So you know my name" was all he said—"I think it's great." "I looked you up in the hotel book," I said. "It was only fair." "Oh, I'd have told you if I'd thought you really wanted to know," he said, "but it's a dull name to go about with. It's not exactly romantic."

"I think it's a devilish good name," I said, "and a rose isn't any the less beautiful because there are a lot of them. The first English Smith must have been a great fellow." . . .

The ice was broken, and I had now no difficulty in getting him to tell me about himself. It appeared that his parents had died when he was a child, leaving him just enough to live upon. He had been brought up by guardians, and after he left school been pushed into an office, but that, the day he attained twenty-one and was master of himself and his small patrimony, he had taken his hat down from its office peg and left that place for ever, and thereafter he had wandered, mostly on foot, wherever fancy led him, or chance ordained. He had covered most of Europe, he told me (except Prussia and Russia), and a good part of the British Isles. "But I know western Europe better than England," he said, "because I have spent most of my time in France or Spain or Italy. It is cheaper there, for one thing; especially if you walk and if you stick to the smaller places, as I do, and keep clear of the towns. For instance," he added, "I've never been in Wharfedale before."

"What made you come?" I asked. "I told you," he said, "I had to come. I had to be in England before they cut the grass. I always come to England for May and early June. I was late this year, Touraine kept me. But there is no spring anywhere like spring in England. And then I can go back afterwards and find a second spring in the high mountains, when the snows are melting and the gentians coming out. And I can have had an earlier one already in Italy."

He went on telling me, as we sat there in the shifting dapple of the leaves with Wharfe running at our feet, of many little out-of-the-way places he had found in France and Italy, some of which I afterwards went and found again for myself, and so have to thank him for many happy days.—WILLIAM BLISS, in "Rapid Rivers." (London: Witherby.)

The Western Isles

GREEN hills, green hills, that close me in,
My dreams fly North beyond your crowns
To where the tumbling tides begin
Their journeying past little towns,
And lighted shores, toward a West
Of dim and lovely colorings,
Green hills, green hills, above your crest
My wild dreams fly on homing wings.

Across the wrinkled sea they fly
Along the sunset's path of gold,
Till blue and dim against the sky
Loom little islands ages old,
Around whose shores from year to year
Sea-music follows all the day—
Oh, Southern hills that hold me here,
My dreams are drawing me away!

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Flower-Decked Barbados

WE LIVE in a world of preconceptions. When I was a student scanning my books with eager imagination—and making occasional contacts with missionaries and empire-builders, I formed a generalised picture of the tropics in which one cleaved one's way through vast impenetrable forests where no white man had ever been before; of untrodden jungles, where giant lianas and monkey-ropes, beset with rare and exotic orchids and bromeliads, hung down from mighty forest trees, rich with the song of birds of bright plumage and the chatter of monkeys. On the ground, amid a tangled and tortuous mass of struggling roots, were strange and wonderful plants, each more marvellous than its neighbour. And as for snakes, why, as you went cautiously on your way, pursued, of course, by a jaguar or a black mamba, you literally stepped from one snake's back to the next! On the whole it will be admitted that the possession of a vivid imagination cannot be too highly extolled!

To be quite frank, and I pray that my 'Badian' friends will not be offended, Barbados, my first tropical island, was rather a disappointment, at least from the standpoint of my preconceptions. Of no great elevation, the comparatively light rainfall is quickly absorbed by the porous, coral-rock soil. Indeed, from the sea, the island looks rather bare, in dry weather almost barren—an impression completely belied by the rich crops of sugar-cane and vegetables which for decades, even centuries, a prolific but industrious populace has culled from the fertile soil. But as one takes a closer view, things improve rapidly. There in sheltered hollows some bananas are flourishing, cabbage palms raise majestic trunks nobly into the clear crisp air, everywhere there is sugar-cane, and on the ridges avenues of casuarina with their wispy foliage wave with sinuous grace.

Barbados is like many other good things—the better you know it, the more you like it. Barbadians, of course, like it a lot, indeed as our American friends would say, a whole lot! A prideful and industrious people they are, whose little territory, like Belgium, is rich in population and with but few unoccupied or untilled areas.

Barbados, however, is but a port of call for our pathologist. You must see it for yourself. You must travel over its flower-decked, lane-like roads, through miles of little shingle-walled cottages, till you come to a haven of refuge that stands on the edge of a cliff. And there, while mine host prepares an epicurean repast . . . you will descend to a dazzling coral strand and become a veritable sea-worshipper as you plunge ever and again into the refreshing, crystal-clear water.

But I have run ahead of myself, for to think of Barbados is to recall the pure emerald green of the sea changing to deepest blue where the reef shelves into the ocean. And that brings to the mind hours of bathing, then eating, and those very enjoyable social occasions so typical of that little island home.—C. W. WARDLAW, in "Green Havoc." (London: Blackwood.)

July Morning

Dew over the grass—sparkling—
And little clover heads—white clover blooms
Dotting the velvet green
Hither and yon.

While in the garden the queen rose is passing,
Princess lilies stand
Radiant, immaculate, untouched,
And all about their feet the little humble flowers—
Millions of them—crowd across the ground;
Purple of phlox, and pink,
All the full color range that decks verbena,
The fragrance of petunias, massed, intoxicate;

My mallow, with its wide white blooms
And crimson heart
Soon to be opened in this urging of July!
Field lilies, with their waving slender leaves—
Standing serenely red, under the sun-flecked shade
Cast by the lace-leaved locust:
And catalpa, wide white-flowered tree and vast bouquet,
Drifting its blossoms to the grass
To make a summer carpeting.

Insects everywhere
Lacewings and swallow-tail and painted lady,
Dragon flies, and bees that hum and croon
Over the honey,
Ants busy with the stores to fit their need—
Robin singing his matin song
Between the mouthfuls that he brings to feed
His second brood.

—MAUDE SLYE, in "I in the Wind." (Boston: Stratford.)

Dimaid: Was That Her Name?

UP ON the mountainside, where the little road becomes a track, you may see if you climb so high, the picture of Dimaid.

I drew it myself with the point of my stick while she, sitting beside me on one of the rough stones that guard the edge of the roadway, looked on gravely. What she thought of the picture I do not know, for I could not ask and she could not answer. Perhaps she wondered why the strange lines that represented the hair were not shining like silver; why the two dots in the round face were not the color of the sky; why the cotton frock was not blue and the quaint little bodice as bright as the roses in the ragged garden. I cannot tell. All I know is that she pushed her two small hands into her two patch pockets, and fixed her eyes on the dusty scratchings, until the picture was done.

I HAD WANDERED up the roadway in the full blaze of a Norwegian sun, with harebells and foxgloves to keep me company, and magpies clucking in the pines and gliding one after another across the steep fields. A stone is good to rest upon; a stone that commands a view of snow-streaked mountains, of misty peaks, of height above height that, mingling with the clouds, forget which is earth and which sky. Through the green waters of the fjord below, so quietly and silently, came the little Bergen boat, the twice-a-day messenger from the outer world, bringing the mail bags with their restless news to this restful place of great old things. Like the folds of a silken dress, the ripples stretched from her bows to either shore.

"Hallo!" she called.

"Hallo!" growled the mountains, weary of the oft-repeated voice of the siren, and wishing to be left alone in the warmth of the summer day.

"Hallo!" I repeated quietly. "Hallo, World beyond this belt of beauty."

SOMETHING BEHIND ME seemed to echo the word. I looked over my shoulder and saw Dimaid. She was standing half hidden behind a corner of a cottage, watching me with her round blue eyes. I waved a finger and she waved back. Then two fingers; then a hand. After which she deliberately left the shelter of the cottage. I looked away, as one does at the approach of a shy bird, and waited, sitting still on my stone.

"Hallo!" said a little, soft voice. And there she stood in the roadway.

I made a place for her, and she perched up beside me, waiting for me to speak. But I hadn't a word of her language and neither had she of mine; so what could I do but draw?

When it came to the time to put in the frock, I saw her little hands wiggling about in the two pockets and, pausing in my work, I hunted for a tiny coin with a hole in the middle that seemed to have been made on purpose, and held it out to her.

"Takk," she said, solemnly, and looked to see if there was a coin in the picture pocket; but such details were beyond me.

It was after the legs and the feet had been added, and there was no more to do, that she pointed to the picture and said: "Dimaid," or so it sounded to me. Then she slipped from my side and ran up the roadway to the place where wide stone flags had been thrust into the bank leading to the cottage, and disappeared.

I pulled myself off my stone and waved goodby to the tiny windows, hoping she might see. And then I made my way by rough and rugged scramblings down to the water's edge again. On the mountainside above the Hardanger Valley, you will see the picture of the little maid, if the rains have not washed it away.

D. A. L.

Quietness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Gracious Father, in Thy love,
Send Thy blessings from above;
Let Thy light, Thy truth, Thy peace
Bid all strife and tumult cease."

IN THE midst of the noise and tumult with which much of the world's affairs is carried on today, many are deeply and sincerely grateful that prayer such as that contained in the above words, has been answered on many occasions, and has brought the assurance of heavenly help when needed and sought.

In these days wherein events of world-wide importance succeed one another with remarkable rapidity, many are endeavoring to be really useful in connection with those affairs which require adjusting, and others are busy seeking a new order which will promote peace and harmony.

But there is, apparently, too little of the needed quiet in which to think clearly and to make right decisions. "Men, when thrilled by a new idea, are sometimes impatient; and, when public sentiment is aroused, are liable to be borne on by the current of feeling." Thus does Mary Baker Eddy refer to conditions such as those of today in her book "No and Yes" (p. 1); and she adds the wise counsel, "They should then turn temporarily from the tumult, for the silent cultivation of the true idea and the quiet practice of its virtues."

Today's activities include public enterprises going forward amid much noisy acclaim, various campaigns attended by hurry and excitement, and human progress in general accompanied by such din that the rapid and confusing march of events test the poise of the thoughtful observer. So it is not surprising if one is tempted to forget that great things have been and can be achieved in quietness and peace.

Those unselfishly wishing to promote the interests of their community or their nation may be inspired by reading some of the many incidents in Biblical history which furnish ample evidence that individuals, pursuing their daily tasks with industry and faithfulness, have been quietly led to posts of usefulness, whereby whole nations were advanced in practical and wise ways.

Moses, tending flocks in the desert, came to Horeb, where he saw "a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush" (Exodus 3:2). Turning aside to see why the bush was burning, but not being consumed, he experienced an illumination concerning the true nature of God. From that time he was prepared to go forward as the leader of the children of Israel, and to become their great law-giver.

Likewise David, exercising his modest duties as shepherd, was called to be anointed king of Israel (I Samuel 16:11-13).

Events of great importance to the world have taken place without public notice. Greatest of these occurred in the obscure corner of Bethlehem when the child Jesus was born, unaccompanied by popular acclamation, but heralded in the silent dawn by the anthems of angels, whose listeners were the shepherds quietly caring for their sheep.

Can we not pause today, amid the strife and tumult, to weigh the value of quietness before we proceed with our part, be it large or small, in the affairs of the world? In the crisis of a nation's affairs, much quietness is needed. "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength" (Isaiah 30:15). Those who are endeavoring to be helpful and to decide the wisest ways in which to proceed, need to seek faithfully for the light, the truth, and peace, in order not to be confused or erroneously influenced.

In the passage quoted earlier in this article it is well to observe that men are admonished to "turn temporarily from the tumult." It is necessary for many to continue in the thick of affairs, but each may to great advantage turn "temporarily" to quiet the right.

Christian Scientists are learning that regular daily periods of quiet meditation upon the Scripture, and sincere prayer to the Father for guidance and protection, provide the necessary supply of poise and calmness so needed if one would be really useful and successful along right lines. Many difficult and discordant situations have been resolved into peace and order and happiness by this quiet meditation and sincere prayer, and, as more and more are awake to its value, its influence upon men and nations will expand until universal peace and order are established in human affairs.

Road Cinema

A SPAN
of sleek ponies,
the color of deep cream,
just now went by, tossing their heads
proudly.

White manes
streamed in the wind
like banners; the roadway
rang with the thrumming of dainty
black hooves.

IRENE STANLEY

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible pape	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Clear-type Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Olympic Committee Ousts Jahncke as I. O. C. Official

BERLIN, July 30 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee today ousted Ernest Lee Jahncke of New Orleans, elected Avery Brundage of Chicago as his successor and then considered the leading bids of Japan and Finland to hold the 1940 Olympic Games.

Officially it was said Jahncke was dropped for failure to attend two meetings. However, it was recalled that the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy opposed American participation if the games were to be held in Germany, while Brundage, as president of the American Olympic Committee, led a successful fight against the boycott movement.

Although Japan was believed to have the inside track for the games four years hence, Finland's representatives engaged in some strenuous lobbying to hold the games at Helsingfors. The Japanese presented their case this morning. Finland will have her innings this afternoon.

The other American membership on the committee, formerly held by the late Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill of New York, was not filled at today's meeting. The leading candidates for the post are Gustavus T. Kirby, New York lawyer and treasurer of the American Olympic Committee, and Judge Murray Hulbert, of New York, a former president of the A. A. U.

Brundage Felicitated

Brundage was felicated by the committeemen and prepared to assume his place in the meeting immediately, thereby having part in the selection of the venue for the next Olympic Games.

The Japanese welcomed Brundage's election because it is known he favors Tokyo for the 1940 competition.

The Finns were lobbying strenuously, however, and all indications pointed to a brisk fight before the site is decided upon.

Brundage's name was presented to the international body by William May Garland of Los Angeles, a member of the committee, who lauded the career of the Chicagoan both as an athlete and leader.

A Dominant Figure

The former all-around champion and one-time Olympian has been a dominant figure in amateur sport for the past decade. Brundage also was president of the American committee for the 1932 Olympic Games held at Los Angeles.

Brundage was president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States six successive years. He retired from office at the end of 1934.

He was elected to the A. A. U. presidency again last December at the annual meeting where he led a successful fight against an attempt to keep the United States out of the Olympic Games.

Defer On Election

The committee decided to defer election of Sherrill's successor out of deference to the memory of the American who served 14 years on the committee.

Altogether five new members were elected, including representatives of two countries admitted to the I. O. C. for the first time. The Philippines and Liechtenstein were the new countries, bringing the total membership to 68. Applications from Malta and Jamaica were tabled.

Individuals elected included Jorge Vargas of the Philippines; Prince Franz Josef of Liechtenstein; Iesapo Tokugama of Japan; Jokim Buhk of Estonia. Tokugama and Buhk, like Brundage, were replacements.

Baron de Coubertin's name has been formally proposed for consideration for this year's Nobel Prize, it was revealed by Count Henri de Baillet-Latour, president of the I. O. C. Baillet-Latour lauded the 73-year-old Frenchman who retired from Olympic leadership some years ago and now is living in Lausanne. This marks the first time any sportsman ever has been nominated, and Olympic diplomats hailed the proposal.

British Arrive

Stanley Wooderson, Great Britain's 1500-meter favorite and Jack Lovelock were among the arrivals today. The sun shone warmly for the first time in days, and the American athletes had their best workouts thus far.

Lovelock is entered in the 1500 and 5000-meter runs and said he was undecided as to which he would run in the competition, hinting that he might run both.

The New Zealander posed with Luigi Beccali of Italy, 1932 Olympic 1500-meter champion, Glenn Cunningham of Lawrence, Kans., Uncle Sam's main hope, and Paavo Nurmi, who shed crocodile tears over Finland's chances in the "metric mile."

Americans Practice

The American discus-throwing squad turned in an impressive workout. Two of the trio bettered the Olympic record of 162 ft. 4⅞ in., made in 1932 by John F. Anderson of the New York Athletic Club.

Gordon (Slinger) Dunn of the San Francisco Olympic Club tossed the disc 168ft.; Kenneth Carpenter of Compton, Calif., hurled it 165ft., while Walter (Duke) Wood of Summit, N. J., was under 160ft.

Uncle Sam's chief shotputting hopes, Jack (Baby) Torrance, 300-pound Baton Rouge (La.) star and world record holder at 57ft. 1in., and Dimitri Zaitz of Boston, showed no improvement.

In the opinion of Brutus Hamilton, University of California coach, it is unlikely that Torrance and Zaitz will be serious contenders for shotput honors. America's other entry in this event is the left-handed Sam Francis of Lincoln, Neb.

The American hurdlers practised starts and took a few flights over the low and high timber, including Fritz Pollard Jr., Chicago star who took a workout for the first time in several days. Forrest (Spec) Towns of Augusta, Ga., especially looked great.

Norway renewed her bid for the 1940 Olympic winter games, providing Japan obtained the main event. Norwegian spokesmen pointed out that European nations could not afford two trips to the Far East.

STARTING CAUSES ¾ OF ENGINE WEAR

THE instant you step on your starter, 100 metal parts in your engine begin to move . . . often run "dry" of oil! Approximately 75% of your engine's wear comes from starting, so you need a quick-flowing oil. The new Golden Shell flows faster . . . lubricates instantly. Yet it's tough enough to withstand high-speed heat. Let a Shell station fill your crankcase.

Golden Shell
MOTOR OIL

Eastern Clubs Help Giants To Climb In Race

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Instead of standing in the way of the Giants, as they have in the past, the eastern clubs of the National League are now lending a hand to the Terrymen.

During the past several seasons, the Phillies, Bees and Dodgers have been easy prey for the more powerful western rivals, but when scheduled to face the Giants, the three eastern representatives would throw up a stubborn defense and more often than not defeat the New Yorkers over a series of games. Even at the beginning of the 1936 campaign, the Giants' three brothers in the East caused enough trouble to knock Terry's outfit into the second division.

But since the last western tour, the situation has changed. Playing in the familiar surroundings of the Polo Grounds, the Giants have climbed back into the pennant scramble. They are still five full contests in back of the second-place Cardinals, but with two months of the season still remaining, that margin appears slim indeed.

The combined eastern forces have pushed the Pirates out of third place, and let the Giants move up. Of course, the Terrymen helped themselves by winning two out of three from the Cardinals and three out of four from the Cincinnati Reds.

Yesterday, the New York club gained valuable ground through the efforts of their neighbors. While scoring a 7-to-2 triumph over the leading Cubs, the Giants learned that the Dodgers had split even in a doubleheader with the Cards and the Bees had done likewise in a twin bill with the Pirates. These results enabled the Polo Grounders to gain one-half game on both the Cards and Pirates, and a full contest on the Cubs.

The battle at New York was featured by the eight-hit pitching of young Frank Gabler, former Nashville hurler, and the slugging of Burgess Whitehead, who hit a homer, double and two singles. The Giants piled up 12 hits off three Chicago boxmen, Bill Lee getting the defeat.

The Dodgers gave the Cardinals their worst beating of the year in the first game at Brooklyn. The final score was 22 to 7, the winners making 21 hits and accepting seven bases on balls. Van Mungo was the winning hurler, although the Gashouse Gang drove him to the showers in a seventh-inning uprising. George Earnshaw and Jesse Haines combined their mound talents to give the Cardinals the second game, 5 to 4, which saw the Dodgers fall one run short of tying the score in the last of the ninth.

Danny MacFayden pitched the opening game in Boston, gaining his eleventh victory of the season for the Bees, 4 to 1. He had a shutout until the ninth. A big seventh inning in which they pushed across seven runs gave the Pirates an even break for the afternoon. The second-game score was 10 to 4.

The Yankees blasted Detroit pitching to win, 13 to 3, knocking the Tigers into the second division of the American League, but the Yanks still lost half a game in the flag race. The reason was that the Indians won both ends of a doubleheader from Washington, 11 to 6 and 6 to 5. At the finish, the Yankees stood 8½ contests ahead of the Indians, who stand second in the race.

At Detroit, Lou Gehrig and Joe Di Maggio led the Yankee attack, dividing six hits between them. Gehrig hit his thirty-second home run of the campaign. Di Maggio had a triple and two singles, batting in four runs.

Suger Cain and the White Sox pushed the Athletics into the league cellar by winning, 7 to 5. The Browns defeated the Red Sox, 9 to 3, and took possession of seventh place.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	69	38	.645
Newark	60	45	.571
Buffalo	61	46	.570
Baltimore	57	51	.528
Toronto	54	56	.491
Montreal	51	55	.481
Albany	39	65	.375
Syracuse	36	71	.336

Results July 29
Montreal 1, Syracuse 0.
Montreal 9, Syracuse 7.
Rochester 18, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 4, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 7, Albany 3.
Newark 8, Buffalo 5.

American League

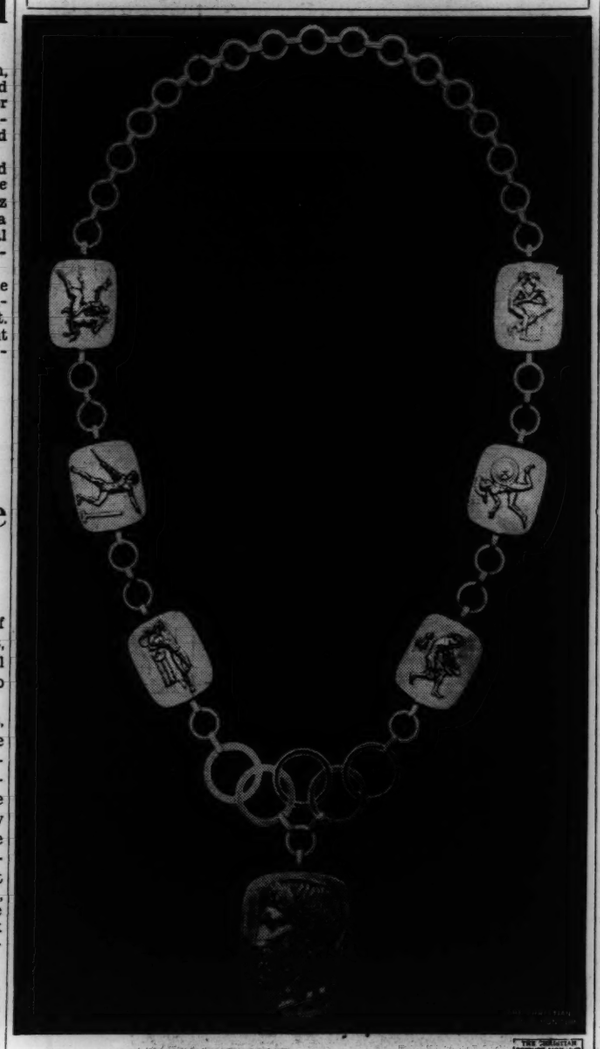
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	64	33	.660
Cleveland	57	42	.576
Boston	53	45	.541
Chicago	50	45	.526
Detroit	50	46	.521
Washington	49	49	.500
St. Louis	32	63	.337
Philadelphia	32	64	.333

Results July 29
Cleveland 11, Washington 6.
Cleveland 6, Washington 5.
New York 13, Detroit 3.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 9, Boston 3.

Fine Draws Match

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands, July 29 (AP) Reuben Fine of New York drew his ninth round match with E. G. Bogoljubow of Germany and retained his lead in the international chess masters' tournament today. G. Maroczy of Hungary, by defeating Paul Keres of Estonia, jumped into a second-place tie with Keres.

Olympic Badge of Office



To Be Worn by Members of the International Olympic Committee
This Insignia, Which Is Being Worn at Berlin This Year for the First Time, Was Designed by the Sculptor, Walter E. Lemcke. The Seven Plaques of the Chain Represent Participants in the Olympic Games of Ancient Greece and Zeus. They Depict a Horseman With a Relay Torch, a Javelin Thrower, a Discus Thrower, Wrestlers, a Runner Bearing Arms, a Youth With Jumping Weights and the Head of Zeus

The Olympic Games of 1936

No. 7—The Way They Used to Be

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—It would be nice to have Theagenes here during the Games of the XIth modern Olympiad, Aug. 1-16. To see the expression on his face as he watched our version of the Olympic festivals that brought him fame in the Golden Age of ancient Greece. He would mark some striking resemblances, some even more striking contrasts. And I believe he would have to admit that the Olympic concept of 2000 years or so ago has been improved upon and expanded.

At this stage, perhaps I should tell you who Theagenes was in case you do not know. He was a naïve lad with a taste for objets d'art which landed him first into trouble, then into the Olympic boxing ring and so onto the gold and ivory rostrum where successful competitors were crowned with the olive wreath of victory. The sequence came about this way: One day while strolling through the market place he saw a large bronze statue. He lifted it nonchalantly from its pedestal, and took it home with him. The result followed him there, in the form of a rare old to-do. The statue, you see, was held to be sacred.

Well, Theagenes had meant no harm. So he picked up the bronze and carried it back to the spot where he found it. The whole point of this story is that he was only nine years old and the statue was no paperweight. The talent spotters noted the boy's prodigious muscular strength; he was put into training, and he made the grade.

Intensely, Exclusively National

Now in Theagenes' time the Olympic Games were not an international festival as they are today. On the contrary they were intensely and exclusively national and every competitor had to declare on oath that he was of pure Greek descent. Theagenes, if he could take a view of the proceedings here, would find that the sporting part of the Olympic program has grown and altered quite beyond his recognition. As he knew it, it comprised three-foot races, tournaments for boxing and wrestling, the pentathlon contest, various kinds of races for horses and chariots, and a competition known as the pancratium, which was an awesome blend of boxing and wrestling. In addition there were five or six events for boys.

Theagenes would notice, however, that the nonsporting section had been thrown into the shade. In the old days, poets came with their loftiest verses and tales, artists with their paintings, drawings and sculpture, musicians with their sweetest songs. The festival existed as much for them as for the fine young athletes who came with them to show their skill in sports. Nowadays the number of Olympic spectators who take serious cognizance of the competitions in the arts is a very tiny portion of the total audience at the games.

Ladies Not Admitted

Theagenes would be shaken to the very sandal-strings, I feel, by the sight of women athletes running and jumping and throwing in the Olympic Stadium here. For, when he was a competitor, ladies were denied admittance even as spectators. Indeed, the death penalty awaited any woman who so much as crossed the winding Alpheus River just before the Games started, while they were in progress or for a certain period after they ended. Once, however, a woman did get through.

We are told that her name was Pherenice and that, wishing to see her son, Peisarodus, in action, she muscled in as one of his seconds for a boxing match. Unfortunately, maternal zeal gave her away. But for special considerations (chiefly because her father and brothers had all been Olympic victors) she was pardoned. Greek women had an athletic festival of their own, on Olympic lines, known as the Heraea. The one exception to the rule debarring women from the men's Olympics was a certain priestess.

Arduous Training

Let us imagine ourselves on the scene of the old Olympic Games in their halcyon days. Preferably on a day when the long and gay procession of athletes and judges arrived at the sacred grove of Olympia from the Gymnasium at Elis where they had all trained together for the month immediately preceding the Games. Each competitor pledged himself to devote 10 months to his preparation and for the last four weeks he was required to work out under the eagle eyes of the judges, the Hellanodicae, who, like the athletes, had spent nine months getting ready for the Olympics before they went to the plains of Elis between the Greek shore and olive-clad hills rising to the snow-capped mountains.

There the athletes and officials lived in a miniature township, dedicated to the ideal of attaining physical perfection. The gymnasium in which training took place was spacious enough to permit of the javelin throw being practiced there, and alongside a beautiful marble colonnade was laid out a 220-yard covered straightaway. Close by stood the studio of the renowned sculptor, Phidias, who thus had living models always available. His hands fashioned the great gold and ivory statue of Zeus which adorned the largest of the many shrines in the sacred grove of Olympia.

In the last exacting month of training the judges weeded out the men whose athletic performances were below the required standard. Before the prospective competitors left for the Stadium they were addressed (according to Philostratus) after this fashion: "If you have exercised yourself in a manner worthy of the Olympic Games, if you have been guilty of no slothful or ignoble act, go on with good courage. You who have not so practiced, go whither you will."

Standing Room Only

What a crowd it was! From all the states of Greece, usually at war with one another but all joined in a truce for the period of the games, came thousands and thousands of freemen. Slaves were not allowed to witness the Olympic Games. Princes, merchants, philosophers, statesmen, soldiers, adventurers, sculptors, musicians, gentlemen of leisure and the rest foregathered to do homage at the shrine of Zeus, chief of the Greek legendary gods, and to lend their presence at the five-day festival of religious rites, arts, sports and feasts.

Olympia was not a town, it was a shrine, with no buildings apart from the temples and gymnasia. So the visitors slept either in tents they had brought with them or under the silver stars. Long before the sun rose they were jostling for good positions on the Cronian hill, whence they would watch the contests. There were no seats for ordinary spectators and every member of the vast and distinguished assemblage knew that if he left his place he would lose it. Meals were taken on the spot.

Vivid Scene

During their month of training in the gymnasium, the athletes were seen in action by the general public, admitted once a week. So their relative form was fairly well known by the time the competitions came to be held. And the crowd then at Olympia was on the tip-toe of anticipating excitement.

Just imagine the scene—the buzz of conversation rising from the multitude, which at great expense and no small discomfort had come to the sacred spot on foot, on muleback, in caravans, and by bark up the Alpheus River. What a moment for them all when, soon after sunrise, the Hellanodicae in their purple robes, led the athletes and trainers into the Stadium.

A herald read out the names of the contestants and demanded whether any objection could be taken to the participation of any of them, a solemn address was read, and the program began.

Through the City Walls

Before each competition, the public was informed of the identity of the contenders and the cities from which they came. And, as each contest ended, the victor was crowned with a wreath of wild olive, cut from the sacred tree which grew behind Zeus's temple by a boy of pure Greek blood, wielding a golden sickle. This tree was supposed to have been planted by Hercules.

Flowers and garlands were showered upon the victors, for whom a great reception lay in store when they returned to their home towns. They would be met outside the city gates by the whole mobile population of the place. A breach was made in the walls for the hero to pass through. The successful athlete was thereafter lionized and in some places, Athens among them, received a pension for the rest of his days. All was great and glorious.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

England routed United States 6—0 in Davis Cup tennis challenge round, handing Americans their first shutout in 24 years.

Three Years Ago

England won Davis Cup 3—2 from France for first British victory since 1912; Jack Westland won western amateur golf title.

Five Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody hard-pressed to beat Mrs. Marion Jessup, 6—4, 6—3 in Seabright tennis semifinals.

Germans Interested In Angelita's Mast

KIEL, Ger., July 30 (AP)—America's eight-meter yacht entry, Angelita, rigged with the only steel mast in the Olympic fleet, is proving somewhat of a sensation among the seafaring people of this city.

Every native of Kiel, where regattas date back for generations, knows something about yachts. He therefore regards it as a part of his education to keep abreast of innovations and improvements in yachting. Angelita's steel mast is right up his alley.

Both the Angelita and the American six-meter boat, Mystery, are regarded as likely winners in their respective events. Both trimmed sails yesterday, but they have had little opportunity for training, as the weather thus far has been miserable.

In addition to the Americans, 22 other nations have arrived on the scene of the Olympic yachting competitions. Only Chile, Canada and Spain are missing. All are housed in a miniature edition of Berlin's Olympic Village.

All the aspirants for Olympic honors are supplied twice daily with weather reports issued in four languages by the German navy.

The German yachtsmen have invited the team to compete Thursday and Saturday in the so-called trimming regattas.

George Reis May Enter President's Cup Race

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 30—(AP)—George Reis, veteran speedboat enthusiast attending the 26th annual Saranac Lake regatta as a guest, found being a spectator too tame yesterday and announced his prospective return to competition.

Reis said he hoped to enter the President's Cup Race at Washington in September, and added the hope that Kaye Don, British racer who drove to victory in the 1936 gold cup classic on Lake George, also would compete.

Saying that he would be in the contest at the national capital "if the opportunity presented itself," Reis added "Certainly" when asked if the 14-year-old El Lagarto would be his entry.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	70	55	.560
Portland	66	56	.541
Oakland	67	59	.532
Missions	64	60	.516
San Diego	62	62	.500
Los Angeles	62	63	.496
San Francisco	59	66	.472
Sacramento	48	77	.384

Results July 29
Portland 8, Sacramento 6.
Oakland 11, Seattle 9.
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1.
Missions 4, San Francisco 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	62	43	.590
St. Paul	62	47	.569
Kansas City	58	51	.532
Minneapolis	57	51	.528
Columbus	55	54	.505
Indianapolis	52	56	.481
Toledo	44	65	.404
Louisville	42	65	.393

Results July 29
Kansas City 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 8, Minneapolis 7.
Minneapolis 1, Toledo 0.
St. Paul 7, Columbus 6.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 1.

MacDonald Named Head Coach

NEW YORK, July 30—Jack MacDonald, former New York University football and baseball star, has been appointed head coach of men's athletics at Nassau-Hofstra College of N. Y. U., Hempstead, Dean Arthur D. Whitman announced today. MacDonald, who was voted the outstanding Violet athlete in 1933, will have the assistance of a staff of specialists in each sport on the Hofstra program.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehrig, Yankees	97	366	121	139	.380
Averill, Indians	96	387	88	146	.377
Radcliff, W. Sox	81	358	78	135	.377
Appling, W. Sox	80	305	59	115	.377
Medwick, Cards	94	386	66	140	.363
Demaree, Cubs	92	369	55	130	.352
P.Waner, Pirates	89	360	63	126	.350

Use of Spikes Reopens Issue At Seabright

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 30—The whole question of the use of spikes on grass courts was thrown wide open once more yesterday, when a sharp shower dampened the layout in the invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, forcing the use of spikes by the players. Various styles of spikes were used and, after the matches, a thorough inspection of the condition of the courts was made.

Opinions varied somewhat, but the attitude of the officials was generally against any allowance of the use of spikes at will, either of the former short stubby variety or the new official spikes which must have a required length. One official of the club went so far as to say that unless spikes were entirely abolished, grass-court play would have to be abandoned. But the majority of the officials did not go so far, contenting themselves with the opinion that spikes were a nuisance, but that, on occasion, the referee might permit their use, though the player should have no right to use them in any form without such permission.

It was recalled that the use of spikes is absolutely prohibited in the all-England tournament at Wimbledon, and on most other English courts, though they have been used on the Wimbledon courts in Davis Cup matches, under the control of the referee.

Mixed doubles once more assumed the prominent place it has had for many years at Seabright this week. Nowhere outside of Wimbledon, and the national championships at Longwood, is there such a galaxy of high-class material listed as on the Rumson Road courts. Foreign Davis Cup stars have always welcomed the opportunity to play in the class, and this week the 30 teams competing include the pick of the stars. This increased interest is partly due to the initiative of the club officials, who, in 1930, offered a pair of the famous Seabright bowls for competition.

The outstanding player among those who have had their names engraved on these bowls has been Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, who has three times out of six been a member of the winning team, though each time with a different partner. In 1931 she won with her husband, John Van Ryn, but his participation in Davis Cup play has made the combination impossible on the other occasions. She won in 1933 with Bryan M. Grant Jr. and last year with John McDiarmid. This year she is once more with her husband. The other winning teams were Edith Cross and J G. Hall in 1930, Carolin Babcock and Lester Stoefen in 1932, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Wilmer Allison in 1934.

Among the 30 entries this year are such outstanding teams as Miss Babcock and Allison, Mrs. Mary Greef Harris and C. Gene Mako, Mrs. Dorothy Andrus and J. Donald Budge, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin and Gregory Mangin, Gracyn Wheeler and McDiarmid, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn. All of these will probably play in the same combinations at Longwood for the championship.

Only one break in the ranks of the leaders developed yesterday, and that came among the ladies, when Mrs. Van Ryn found the steady back court play of Mme. Henrotin too good for her flashing net play, and the former French star defeated her at 7—5, 6—4. The heavy air in the morning before the rain aided in slowing down the game of the little Philadelphian.

New Importance

Philadelphian. The other semifinal places went as expected to the three leading Californians, though all three had some trouble in defeating their opponents.

Two of the men's matches were of the closest sort, as Sidney B. Wood Jr. was within an inch of defeat when Frank Parker reached match point against him at 6—5 and 40-30, on a close baseline decision, and then lost the next point when a return scraped along the side line just one inch outside. Then Gregory S. Mangin was close to defeat at the hands of Harold Surface, when the latter led at 6—5 and 7—6, with his own service to come, only to drop the next game on double faults. But Mangin finally came through at 6—1, 4—6, 8—6, while Wood won at 6—4, 0—6, 8—6. Both matches were of the most brilliant character, with the players displaying super tennis in many of the rallies, with gets and volleys bordering on the impossible. Wood at his best was invincible, but his tendency to play the game that suits Parker best, and the latter's ability to make unusual returns, brought the latter close to victory.

Stone Enters Labor Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Walter Stone of the University of Michigan, winner of the Penn Relay Steeplechase this year and present holder of the Metropolitan A. A. U. 5000-meter title, will compete in the World Labor Athletic Carnival at Randalls Island, Aug. 15 and 16, it was announced by Charles L. Ornstein, chairman of the games committee, yesterday. Stone, who finished fourth in the final Olympic tryouts July 12, has entered the two-mile steeplechase, and the three-mile and five-runs. He will probably concentrate on the steeplechase.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	57	35	.620
St. Louis	56	38	.596
New York	52	44	.542
Pittsburgh	49	46	.516
Cincinnati	45	46	.495
Boston	45	50	.474
Philadelphia	36	56	.391
Brooklyn	35	60	.368

Results July 29
Brooklyn 22, St. Louis 7.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 10, Boston 4.
New York 7, Chicago 2.
One game postponed.

Amusements

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Mohawk Drama Festival
UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY
Outdoor Theatre—Indoors, If Rain
Starting Next Week
TUESDAY, AUG. 4 TO 8
"The County Chairman"

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Stymie Sure to Go

THERE are probably few questions regarding the playing of golf that have received as much attention as that which concerns the stymie. Debates for and against this feature of golf have been long and heated, with the advocates for its retention just as determined as are the advocates for its abolishment. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club, which looks after the rules of the game so far as Great Britain is concerned, has always been very much against its elimination, and the United States Golf Association, which rules the affairs of the links game in America, has been riding along with the R. & A. on this question, as has almost always been the case when the rules of the game were up for consideration. But even though these two powerful golfing organizations are for the retention of the stymie, I venture to predict that this famous bone of contention is on its way out.

© Bachrach
Charles E. Mason

Considered at Annual Meeting

The question of the stymie was brought up at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association last winter. Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, presented a petition on behalf of his organization asking that the U. S. G. A. abolish it; but he received so little support from the parent organization that he dropped the matter, and it looked as if the stymie were to continue to be the bane of many a golfer for years to come. But such has proved not to be the case. First the Western Golf Association came to the rescue of those who wanted it banned and announced that tournaments played under its jurisdiction would be with the stymie out. Then came the Professional Golfers' Association of the United States with the announcement that it favored its abolishment. Next to join the party was the Massachusetts Golf Association, which announced that the stymie would be eliminated from all championship tournaments under its jurisdiction during the current year, and last, but not least, comes word that the New Hampshire Golf Association has voted to eliminate it from all of its tournaments. Considering the golfing world at large, this may be a rather small percentage to be abolishing the stymie; but it must be admitted that it is the biggest step yet taken regarding this much-discussed question.

"Too Severe a Penalty"

Those who have been so strenuous in advocating its abolishment have argued that it was too severe a penalty. That when a golfer had reached the green by steady playing, he should not find his path to the cup blocked by an opponent's ball which, more often than not, had reached its resting place through an accidental shot or even if it were through a deliberate shot on the part of his rival. On the other hand, those who have been equally strong in defending the stymie, have claimed that it is a natural part of the game, just as in billiards a ball may block a perfectly good shot. They maintain that to eliminate it would be to take from the game an element of play which belongs in it, and that if a player is not clever enough to circumvent the stymie, he should suffer the consequences.

Will Probably Come Up This Winter

That the question will again come up before the U. S. G. A. at its annual meeting this winter now seems quite certain. When it was presented to the executive committee at the meeting of 1935, it was turned down by the rather narrow margin of eight to five. But since then the official opposition has been more formidable than ever before, and it looks very much as if the next time it is presented it would receive a much better welcome than it did last winter.

* * *

A Valuable Tennis Book

Persons interested in lawn tennis will be pleased to know that American Lawn Tennis, Inc., has just published a new book, "How to Play Lawn Tennis." It contains articles by such famous players as Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Fred J. Perry, William T. Tilden 2d, Henri Cochet and J. Parmly Paret. It is well illustrated, and sells for 50 cents the copy.

Drops Hole in One

READING, Mass., July 30—A. E. C. Carpenter scored a hole in one at the 140-yard sixth of the Meadowbrook Country Club here yesterday. He used a No. 5 iron. He was playing with C. L. Godfrey, H. C. Barr and J. H. Carleton.

Tigers Release Kimsey

DETROIT, July 30 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers gave Chad Kimsey, pitcher, his outright release to Montreal of the International League yesterday and recalled Jake Wade, pitcher, who has been with Montreal this season.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

when shopping LUNCH at
50c
Surprisingly excellent home cooked luncheon of unusual variety and novelty. Dinner 75c-$1.00
47 West 49th St., near Park
225 East 57th St., near 3rd
YAMA

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

SUSAN PALMER'S New DINING LOUNGE
108 East 38 St. When Shopping, Lunch Here!
Cold Buffet Luncheon and Dinner
PRIX FIXE 75c Select from great variety and go back for more.
SUSAN PALMER'S OPPOSITE RADIO CITY 2 WEST 49TH ST.

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Real Home-made
CHILE CON CARNE
TAMALES, ENCHILADAS
TORTILLAS
OPEN ALL NIGHT
ALAMO CHILE HOUSE
139 WEST 47TH STREET

FRANCES LYNN
10 WEST 55TH STREET
2 EAST 52ND STREET
The Smart Clientele, Deft Service and Delicious Food Attract Pennywise New Yorkers.

ROSETTA GORDON
40th STREET and LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.

THE BERKELEY SPA
19 W. 44th or 20 W. 45th Street
In Arcade of Berkeley Building
Just a nice place to eat
Club Luncheon—25c, 30c, 35c
Not Open for Dinner—Closed Sundays

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around.
15 MARKET STREET

The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
Entrance on 43rd Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods, which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room that is
AIR COOLED and CONDITIONED
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service
Closed Saturdays During Summer

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays included)

Maison A. De Winter
36 W 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch. 65c. 85c. Dinner.
$1 and $1.25. Also a la carte. Accommodations for parties.
Open Sundays

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.
"BETTER 'OLE"
Luncheons, 40c to 85c
Dinners, 75c to 99c
1 EAST 47TH STREET
Open Sundays and Holidays

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ANN LEHMAN'S
Excellent American Dinners
Luncheon, 35c Dinner, 50c
668 NOSTRAND AVENUE, near BERGEN STREET FLOOR CLOSED SUNDAYS

SKANEATELES, N. Y.

Barbers Lodge
A Good Place to Eat
Catering to
SPECIAL PARTIES LUNCHEONS DINNERS
Route 20. Phone 284M Skaneateles, N. Y.
No Liquor Served

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7914

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
405 S. W. Washington St., nr. 6th

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Business and Industry

Builders Say 6 Months' Results Most Encouraging in 5 Years

Commerce and Finance

Rio Grande Plan To Reorganize Is Presented to ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A reorganization plan has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.

The company proposes to consolidate with its control the Denver & Salt Lake Western, the Denver & Salt Lake, the Rio Grande Junction and the Goshen Valley railroads, the latter a short branch line in Utah.

Annual fixed-interest charges would be reduced from $5,749,586 to $2,358,445, according to the road's petition.

Suggestion From Jones

The company said it had given "considerable study" to a suggestion by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that the lines of the Western Pacific Railroad Company also be incorporated in the proposed new system. That consolidation was not proposed by the company at this time, however.

The petition asserted that the proposed consolidations would give the Rio Grande continuous lines running from Denver and Pueblo to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, by way of the Royal Gorge and the Moffat Tunnel under the Transcontinental Divide.

Total liabilities of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company on May 31, last, were listed as $70,914,024. Operating revenue for 1935 was $20,940,229, from which a net income of $2,459,571 was available for payment of interest, the road reported.

As part of its reorganization the road would offer new 4 per cent refunding bonds to meet its entire debt of $10,691,850 to the RFC. Wilson McCarthy, a former director of the RFC, is representing that agency as a trustee for the Denver & Salt Lake Western line.

Debt to RFC

The debt to the RFC includes money borrowed to acquire the Denver & Salt Lake Company and to build the Denver & Salt Lake Western.

In return for full payment of its debt to the RFC, the railroad suggested that that agency should agree to underwrite the refunding of $1,500,000 first-mortgage bonds and $9,734,000 of 6 per cent bonds of the Denver & Salt Lake, which are outstanding.

The minor lines, which would be consolidated with the Denver & Rio Grande Western, already are its affiliates. The Rio Grande is owned jointly by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation.

Under the proposed plan, these two shareholders would receive 100,000 shares of new common stock for every 150,000 shares of old common stock they now hold.

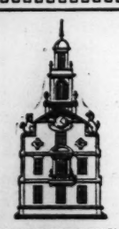
Construction Awards Well Above 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—The Engineering News-Record reports engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $34,600,000, compared with $21,054,000 in the like 1935 period.

Private contracts were reported at $9,780,000 and public at $24,820,000, of which $7,588,000 was federal and $12,232,000 was state and municipal.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 1

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868


OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Further Checks on Investment Trusts Seen After SEC Probe

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Expectation in Wall Street is that the present inquiry into the investment trusts, being conducted by the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington, will not only run through the summer and perhaps into the fall, but will in the nature of modern politics result eventually in a law imposing federal regulation upon investment trusts, or even a federal incorporation law—provided the present Administration is retained in November.

It is true that Mr. Pecora is not conducting the investigation, that the public's appetite for horrific financial revelations is somewhat sated, and that the commission is said to feel a spectacular inquiry might militate against sober legislation. Mr. David Schencker, conducting the inquiry, is even reported to have expressed uncertainty as to whether any serious blunders or abuses will be unearthed. On the other hand, Commissioner Healy, now conducting the hearings, was largely instrumental in the revelations that led up to the passage of the Utility Act of 1935; Mr. Schencker was Mr. Pecora's assistant and may prove an apt pupil; and the possibility that a first-class inquisitor working on the record of the American investment trusts will not uncover any serious blunders or abuses is remote indeed.

The investment trusts have nearly spavined themselves in recent months to co-operate with the commission in its investigation, but the probability is that though the commission believes in investment trusts, it will turn out to believe only in the right kind of ones.

Mutual Trust Favored

That the right kind of investment trust may be a very limited concept is indicated by the final version of the Revenue Act of 1936. The current inquiry is the second political ill wind which has breached on the investment trust in recent months. The first was the new corporation surtax on undivided profits imposed by that act. Not only does that tax fall with impartiality on most investment trusts as on other incorporations. But, in addition, one type of investment trust, the "mutual," is specifically favored. For this purpose the law goes in the other direction by giving the mutual investment trust exemption, even from the normal income tax to the extent of its dividend distributions.

In other words, it is made highly advantageous for investment trusts to recast themselves in a particular form, which, it is to be presumed, the Administration considers to be the best form. This form is closely defined in Section 48 of the Revenue Act. Among other things, the favored trust must distribute not less than 90 per cent of its net income to stockholders during the tax year. It must also stand ready to redeem its holders' stock "for their proportionate interests in the corporation's properties, or the cash equivalent thereof, less a discount—not in excess of 3 per cent thereof." In addition, it must not invest more than 5 per cent of its assets in any one company, nor hold more than 10 per cent of the securities of any one company. It must not have outstanding bonds or indebtedness in excess of 10 per cent of its assets. And less than 30 per cent of its income must come from trading, i. e., from sale of securities held less than six months.

Few Trusts Now Conform

Out of 600 or more investment trusts with original investment of possibly $8,000,000,000 and a present book value of perhaps $3,000,000,000, probably not more than $500,000,000 is in companies which already conform to these specifications. Practically the only ones of any size are the three large "Boston type" companies, the Massachusetts Investors Trust, Incorporated Investors, and State Street Investment Corporation, with combined resources of about $200,000,000. This type has been growing rapidly however in the past year or two.

It will be as easy for the leading investment trusts to make this change as for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. The chief effect of the necessary changes would be to eliminate two features which, if the truth be told, were the principal attractions of "investment trusts" during their heyday of popularity, namely, the appeal of speculation ("leverage") and of management. Despite the fact that there has been a slow trend in recent years toward the elimination of senior securities, which created the leverage, many of the leading companies still have bonded indebtedness in excess of the 10 per cent maximum, which could not easily be retired. In addition, the redemption requirement would probably necessitate delisting in the case of the outstanding companies. The 30 per cent limit on trading profits would of course cramp those managements accustomed to in-and-out operations.

Hits Adventurous Type

The limitation of investment in any one company to either 5 per cent of the trust's gross assets or 10 per cent of the company's securities would disqualify those trusts whose managements "take a position" in "favorable situations." Lastly, the requirement of 90 per cent distribution of earnings would of course radically change the operation of those trusts which make a practice of plowing back their earnings.

The law thus definitely takes sides against the more adventurous type of investment trust, which in truth should more properly be called "speculative pool" or "finance company" or more invidiously "blind pool," and in favor of the semifixed or fixed trust. Management trusts are usually more popular in adventurous times and fixed trusts in more circumspect days like the present. The former were vastly overappraised by the public in the twenties on the basis of book value, and much underappraised on the same basis in recent years; and popularity has swung toward the fixed trust. The strength of the latter, however, is its weakness. Its portfolio must be imposing and consist of companies already popular. It must begin with American Telephone and end with Woolworth. This, however, is often a good recipe for being whipsawed. A good management can exercise better judgment than this. On the other hand few have done so. The appreciation in management trust portfolios in the last 18 months, though large, and despite the fact that the majority of managements apparently rode through the recent technical reaction to the present higher prices, has not in general been any better than the stock averages.

May Have Important Results

The present inquiry at Washington is a consequence of the discussions preliminary to the passage of the Utility Act of 1935. It appeared likely that many utility holding companies could with slight changes transform themselves into the legal semblance of investment trusts. Hence the lawmakers inserted in the law a mandate to the Securities and Exchange Commission to investigate investment trusts and report to Congress in January, 1937.

True to form, the Commission has interpreted its duty in a big way. It began last January by asking 375 investment trusts to answer 83 questions filling 90 typewritten pages, and sent field workers to study the trusts whose operations were so ramified as to overfill the pages of the questionnaire. About 25 people were sent to examine Equity, now under scrutiny, and Atlas, Floyd Odlum's spectacular success, and it took 70 people to digest the replies of the corporations which essayed to put all the answers on paper themselves.

Despite the certainty that there will be no Morgans nor midgets present, the present inquiry can hardly fail to provide some lively reading. The panorama of investment trust history since 1927 can provide plenty of material for investigators who are temperamentally inclined to believe that regulation of anything is a good thing and that abuses prove it. The fact that the activities of some of the larger finance companies in buying into special situations will be examined, leads Wall Street to expect that another octopus picture is to be presented to the public. The situation recalls the financial history of England in the eighteen-sixties, when the spectacular failure of Overend, Gurney and the collapse of many finance companies ultimately led to a tightening of the Companies Act.

Chesapeake & Ohio $29,500,000 Issue Being Offered Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a syndicate offering to the public today a new issue of $29,500,000 of refunding and improvement mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, series E, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. The bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1936, and maturing on Aug. 1, 1996, will be priced at 99½ and accrued interest, to yield 3.52 per cent to maturity.

The net proceeds from the sale will be used, with funds to be provided by the company, first, to redeem on Oct. 1, at 110 the $24,784,000 of the company's refunding and improvement - mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, Series A, due on Oct. 1, 1993; second, to redeem on Oct. 1 at 105 the $1,000,000 of Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent bonds due on Oct. 1, 1945, and third, to redeem at 110 on or before Nov. 2 next, $553,000 of Virginia Air Line Railway Company first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds due on May, 1952, an additional $347,000 of these bonds held in the sinking fund to be canceled.

The bonds were sold to the underwriters by the company at 97½ per unit, leaving gross proceeds of $28,762,500 to the borrower. Underwriting discounts and commissions were $590,000, or 2 per cent of the amount offered.

The new bonds will be redeemable for other than sinking-fund purposes, as a whole or in part, at the option of the company at any time, upon 30 days' notice if the redemption be on an interest date and otherwise upon 60 days' notice, at 105 to Aug. 1, 1941; thereafter at 104½ to Aug. 1, 1947; thereafter at 104 to Aug. 1, 1953; thereafter at 103½ to Aug. 1, 1959; thereafter at 103 to Aug. 1, 1965; thereafter at 102½ to Aug. 1, 1971; thereafter at 102 to Aug. 1, 1977; thereafter at 101½ to Aug. 1, 1983; thereafter at 101 to Aug. 1, 1989; thereafter at 100½ to Aug. 1, 1992, and at par thereafter to maturity.

A feature of the indenture for the new 3½s will be the operation of a sinking fund providing for the redemption for this purpose on 30 days' notice at 102½ on or before Aug. 1, 1971, and thereafter at the same prices as specified above for ordinary calls. Operation of the sinking fund will make the average life of the bonds 43 years.

Security Traders Meet In Los Angeles Aug. 4-6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The annual convention of the National Security Traders Association will be held here Aug. 4-6, inclusive. J. Gentry Daggy of Parsly Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, has been selected as a candidate for the presidency of the association for the 1937 fiscal term, it is announced by Henry J. Arnold, president of the national body. Election of officers will be held at the convention.

Other candidates named by the nominating committee include: first vice-president, Arthur E. Farrell of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago; second vice-president, William T. Patten Jr. of Patten, Eyman & Co., seattle; secretary, Joseph Sener of Mackubin, Legg & Co., Baltimore; treasurer, William Wardwell of Lewis, Kalman & Co., St. Paul.

Building Activity First Half Year Best Since 1931

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Surveying building activity for the first half of 1936, the National Association of Building Trades Employers pronounces its six-months report "the most encouraging one-half-year summary since 1931."

Construction in 44 states totals $1,345,768,953, or an 85 per cent increase over the corresponding 1935 period, states E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association.

However, this does not mean that building has regained its lost position, he points out. Taking 1929 as a measure of normal building activity, Mr. Craig estimates that the last six months was 25 per cent of that pre-depression year. But compared to 1932 and 1933 there has been a big improvement. In those two "rock bottom years" construction activity was only 10 per cent of 1929.

Gains Are Nationwide

The improvement noted in the last six months has been nationwide, according to this survey made by Robert D. Steele, statistician of the contractors' association. Only two of the 32 cities reporting failed to show an increase. New York City leads the list for volume. Construction permits valued at $107,828,995 were issued this six months as compared with permits for work valued at $60,948,084 in the corresponding six months of 1935. The number of permits increased proportionately. New York is exceptional in showing revival in the apartment house building field, which has been quite inactive elsewhere.

Los Angeles leads in new homes. This city issued permits for 3134 of them between January 1 and July 1. This is more than twice as many homes as were built in the 1935 period. New York ranks second in number of homes under construction; Detroit, third; Philadelphia, fourth. Chicago more than doubled the number of homes started, but its number is still small, only 332, or about one tenth of the Los Angeles total.

Many Cities Active

Other cities made records. Hammond, Ind., a city dependent upon the steel industry, has distinguished itself by making the biggest per cent of gain of any city in the United States. Its 1936 record was 600 per cent better than that for the corresponding period in 1985. Fort Worth and St. Paul, two cities far apart geographically, are alike in reporting that their 1936 half-year totals exceed their 1935 yearly totals. Many cities report housing shortages, notably Hammond, Scranton, Los Angeles, Detroit, St. Paul, and Norfolk.

An employment problem continues in the building trades, Mr. Steele's report indicated. Pay rolls are about 22 per cent of the 1929 level. The number of persons employed is about 30 per cent. This means that about 450,000 skilled artisans are now employed as compared with 1,500,000 on jobs in 1929. In spite of this apparent oversupply of labor, employers in some cities report a shortage of skilled help. One explanation they give is that men on relief hesitate to apply for what they think is a temporary job for fear that when it ends they will have difficulty to get on the relief rolls again.

Co-operative Groups Show Decided Gains In Food Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In 14 months, according to the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., voluntary and co-operative groups in the food industry increased from 775 groups to 809 groups, and membership in these organizations increased from 103,334 retail stores to 110,040 stores.

These figures, as of May 1, 1936, compared with March 1, 1935, show that retail membership in voluntaries and co-operatives increased more rapidly than did the number of groups.

The largest increase in membership is in the wholesaler-sponsored group. This classification has grown until now there are 534 wholesale grocers with 81,242 affiliated retailers, compared to 481 groups with 73,153 retailers in March, 1935.

The retailer-owned wholesaler classification has increased to 166 groups with a membership of 24,849, compared to 157 groups having 22,773 members.

Small co-operative groups, organized to buy and sell together, have continued to shrink. This is because many of them have progressed to where they either purchased their own warehouses, were absorbed by a wholesale grocer or went out of business because the local field was effectively covered by a strong voluntary or retailer co-operative. The number of these groups has fallen to 109 with 3949 retailers, compared to 137 having 7458 retail members in March, 1935.

ROSSMOORE & ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
551 FIFTH AVENUE
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore, C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins, C. P. A.

Steel Mills Likely To Maintain Current Rate Through August

NEW YORK (AP)—Present indications are that steel production will continue around its current rate through August, Iron Age said in its weekly review.

This week's ingot output, estimated by the publication at 71½ per cent of capacity, may be the peak of midsummer, the review said, "but it does not now seem likely that the rate will fall much, if any, below 70 per cent during the next month. The outlook for the ensuing months is definitely promising regardless of politics.

"The current buying movement," the trade organ continued, "which shows no marked signs of subsiding, has placed a fairly large accumulation of orders on mill books on top of the heavy June backlogs, not all of which have been shipped.

"Delivery promises on sheets range from four to six weeks, according to grade, and consumers continue to press for shipments."

The review said a general markup of scrap prices had accompanied the strong situation in steel. The iron age composite advanced to $13.67, compared with $13.25 a week ago. The high point of the year was $14.75 early in March.

Automobile production has turned upward again after halting during the hot spell, the review stated, adding that steel orders for 1937 models have already appeared. Railroad equipment buying is one of the most promising prospects to sustain all steel business, the publication said, and a good deal of construction work is still in prospect.

Bank Expects Business to Show Vigorous Recovery In Fall Months After Mild Seasonal Slackening

Although some seasonal slackening has taken place in a few lines, midsummer finds business generally well sustained near the peak level of the depression period, according to the First National Bank of Boston.

"Indications are that the temporary letdown may be followed by a vigorous upturn in the fall months," says the First National Bank of Boston in its New England Letter, just released today.

Continuing, the bank says, "Business is in a strong statistical position. Inventories for the most part are moderate. The index of domestic stocks compiled by the United States Department of Commerce has declined from 136 per cent of the 1923-25 average in May, 1934, to 105 per cent in May, 1936.

"Employment, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, has increased for four consecutive months, with the June figure at the highest level since October, 1930.

"Several sections have reported a scarcity of skilled labor, while farmers in many areas report inability to obtain the necessary seasonal help because of the more attractive wages paid to workers on government projects.

"The advance has been general and has embraced practically all lines. The significant feature has been the recovery in the durable goods industries, which are now operating at more than 70 per cent of normal as against 50 per cent a year ago.

"Steel mill activity in June was at the highest level for that month since 1929 when the industry was operating at full capacity. Production of steel ingots for the first six months totaled over 21,326,000 tons or nearly one third more than for the same period in 1935. It was the largest output for the first half of the year since 1930.

"Production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada for the first half of the year is estimated at over 2,590,000 units, and was the highest on record except for the first six months of 1929.

"The building industry is showing definite signs of revival. The value of contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains for the first six months, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, was 76 per cent above the corresponding period of 1935 and 185 per cent above the low point of the depression. It exceeded the first half of any year since 1931."

DEALERS and BROKERS
in
Listed and Unlisted
STOCKS AND BONDS
ESTABROOK & CO.
Founded 1851
15 STATE STREET Boston — MEMBERS — 40 WALL STREET New York
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
SPRINGFIELD · HARTFORD · PROVIDENCE

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

$29,500,000

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company

Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 3½% Bonds Series E

Dated August 1, 1936 — *Due August 1, 1996*

Interest payable February 1 and August 1 in New York City.

Sinking Fund calculated to be sufficient to retire the entire issue on or before maturity.

Redeemable for the Sinking Fund on 30 days' notice on any interest payment date, at 102½% on or prior to August 1, 1971, and thereafter at the redemption prices below set forth for general redemption; accrued interest to the redemption date being also payable, but otherwise than out of Sinking Fund. Also redeemable, as a whole or in part, at the option of the Company, at any time, upon 30 days' notice if the redemption date be an interest payment date and otherwise upon 60 days' notice, in either case at the following prices, plus accrued interest to the redemption date: on or prior to August 1, 1941 at 105%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1947 at 104½%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1953 at 104%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1959 at 103½%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1965 at 103%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1971 at 102½%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1977 at 102%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1983 at 101½%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1989 at 101%; thereafter and on or prior to August 1, 1992 at 100½%; and thereafter at 100%.

To be issued under the Company's Refunding and Improvement Mortgage dated April 1, 1928, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Herbert Fitzpatrick, Trustees, as supplemented.

The issue and sale of these Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be legal investments for savings banks in the State of New York.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has summarized as follows certain parts of its letter dated July 28, 1936 describing this issue. The entire letter and Exhibits, contained in the Offering Circular, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds from the sale of these Bonds will be used, together with funds to be provided by the Company to the extent required, (a) to redeem at 110% on October 1, 1936, $24,784,000 principal amount of the Company's Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4½% Bonds, Series A, due October 1, 1993, and (b) to redeem at 105% on October 1, 1936, $1,000,000 principal amount of The Chesapeake and Ohio Northern Railway Company First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due October 1, 1945, and (c) to redeem at 110% on or before November 2, 1936, $553,000 principal amount of Virginia Air Line Railway Company First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due May 1, 1952 (an additional $347,000 principal amount of said bonds held in a Sinking Fund to be cancelled). Subject to certain terms and conditions, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and certain associates have agreed to purchase severally from the Company these Series E Bonds at 97½% and accrued interest to date of delivery.*

EARNINGS *The following compilation of earnings of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the years 1926 to 1935 inclusive (as to the period January 1, 1926 to April 30, 1930, both inclusive, consolidated with earnings of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, the properties of which were acquired by the Company on May 1, 1930) is from Page 6 of the Company's letter describing these Bonds and is subject to the statements there made and to the information in the Company's Condensed Income Accounts and Profit and Loss Accounts (Exhibits 2 and 3 attached to said letter) and the notes forming integral parts thereof.*

Calendar Years	Railway Operating Revenues	Railway Operating Expenses	Operating Ratio	Gross Income	Fixed Charges and Miscellaneous Deductions	Times Earned
1926	$153,524,289	$104,796,900	68.3%	$42,799,337	$11,818,623	3.62
1927	154,084,689	103,241,252	67.0%	42,748,090	11,223,780	3.80
1928	145,626,404	95,220,878	65.4%	43,916,750	11,242,144	3.90
1929	150,667,975	98,117,587	65.1%	46,845,995	10,349,176	4.52
1930	137,173,037	86,921,031	63.4%	44,971,419	10,823,580	4.15
1931	119,552,170	74,497,861	62.3%	37,598,665	10,902,181	3.44
1932	98,725,859	55,965,115	56.7%	34,306,301	10,778,546	3.18
1933	105,969,522	58,326,084	55.0%	38,675,807	10,435,997	3.70
1934	109,489,077	60,814,971	55.5%	38,051,289	9,988,886	3.80
1935	114,031,434	63,289,894	55.5%	40,949,005	9,909,520	4.13

SECURITY *Upon the redemption and payment of the Series A Bonds, referred to above, and the completed retirement of Series B Bonds which were called for redemption on July 1, 1936, and after giving effect to the present financing, there will be $69,862,000 principal amount of Refunding and Improvement Mortgage bonds outstanding in the hands of the public, and also $18,152,000 principal amount of such bonds in the Company's treasury, all of which will be secured, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, by a direct lien on all of the 2,768 miles of road now owned in fee by the Company (excepting 48 miles acquired since the date of the Mortgage and not subjected to the lien thereof by subsequent supplements), and on the Company's owned equipment and its leasehold interest in leased equipment, all subject to the prior liens, in so far as they attach, of mortgages securing underlying bonds (after satisfaction of The Chesapeake and Ohio Northern Railway Company First Mortgage and the Virginia Air Line Railway Company First Mortgage) in the principal amount of $115,892,000, of which bonds in the principal amount of $114,853,000 are publicly held, and subject to equipment obligations, in so far as they attach, outstanding in the hands of the public on May 31, 1936 in the principal amount of $49,006,000. The Mortgage permits the issuance of additional bonds thereunder for a wide variety of purposes as set forth in the Company's letter describing this issue, but does not permit additional bonds to be issued by the Company under present underlying mortgages except to the extent defined in the Mortgage to refund prior debt secured by certain of said underlying mortgages. The Mortgage does permit the extension, at any rate of interest, of bonds constituting prior debt.*

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated July 30, 1936, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Price 99½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters (the undersigned and certain associates) have severally agreed, upon certain terms and conditions, to purchase these Bonds from the Company when, as and if issued and accepted by the Underwriters, and subject to authorization on or before July 31, 1936 by the Interstate Commerce Commission of their issue and sale and to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about August 10, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated to purchase and sell bonds for the respective accounts of the Underwriters, in the open market or otherwise, either for long or short account, during the period and within the limits set forth in the Agreement between the Underwriters.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — **EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.**

July 30, 1936.

Reich Pushes Workers' Homes To Improve Racial Conditions; Uncultivated Land Exploited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Race-culture, the physical amelioration of the German people, is one of the comprehensive tasks set themselves by the National Socialists. Some of the measures adopted in the pursuit of this aim are notorious, but it is not generally known how very great is the effort made under the new dispensation to improve the physique and to raise the spirits of the workers by enabling them to live more comfortably in a healthy atmosphere.

In pursuing this policy the National Socialist leaders are not concerned only with the nurture of a robust and contented working class. They wish also to reduce and prevent the agglomeration of workers' families in unsavory mass quarters in towns; they wish to provide the workmen with profitable relaxation in tilling their piece of land; they wish to ensure that good workmen remain at their place of employment, and they hope that many thousands of workmen's families will produce themselves a large part of what they need for their sustenance, thus relieving the State of the necessity to provide all this.

Will Aid Development

The leaders foresee furthermore as a result of these developments the better exploitation of the land, and the gradual disappearnec of unemployment.

The great scheme is directed generally by a central organization that co-ordinates the plans and the efforts of the state, the National Socialist Party and the industries, care being taken that the one does not control or interfere with the other, and that each works for the universal good.

The state, for example, will not think of dictating to the heads of works, factories or other industries where they will settle their workers, though the state authorities must have the assurance that such settlements harmonize with their plans for the betterment and maintenance of the amenities of the towns and of the countryside. For this latter purpose planning committees are being formed for different districts, the members being the heads of the provinces, of the districts and of the towns concerned and the industrial leaders.

Academy Has Voice

The German Academy for Architecture and Building has a consultative voice in the deliberations of the planning committees, and these have at their disposal the opinions and the help of architects, of builders and of artisans, and can ensure the solution of other problems by the technical universities and the finance institutes.

The great industrial concerns such as the Krupp firm, at Essen, the Siemens companies, the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, the coal-owners, the iron and steel works, and other producers on a large scale have for many years past given much thought and time to the planning of suitable homes for their workers and have contributed generously to the realization of the plans. Such concerns now belong to the general scheme.

Home Ownership

The highest aim is that the worker shall ultimately own his house. The Dye Trust, for example, has one of its important works at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine. Here, as in other parts of Germany, where it has established works and factories, the trust has always interested itself in providing cheap and healthy homes for its workers, but when the National Socialists came to power it proceeded to deal with the matter systematically. In the year 1933, 250 workmen's families were settled in homes of their own and since then about 750 more. In the Ludwigshafen district alone the trust workmen have founded some fifty separate communities.

The trust workmen help in their spare time to build their own houses, this work being taken into account in lieu of capital, and the remainder of the cost of construction is contributed by the trust, by the Pension Fund and by the Works Saving Bank.

Financing Plans

Including the value of the help given by the worker himself such a house can be built for 3500 to 4500 reichsmark, according to the type, and a monthly rent of 24 to 26 reichsmark will cover interest and amortization for the space of 22 to 28 years, when the house becomes the property of its inhabitant.

Other firms have different financing methods, but in most cases the interest and amortization that the worker is required to pay is less than 13 per cent of his wages. Some places are more ambitious and offer the worker with his family a house of his own with about 1000 square yards of land and facilities for keeping fowls, a pig, goat, or other small animal, besides a garden where an adequate supply of potatoes and other vegetables can be grown. The accommodation in such houses consists of a living room, a small kitchen and a bedroom for the parents on the ground floor, and two rooms for children on the upper floor. The average rent is 30 reichsmark per month.

2,500,000 New Homes

The program of the central committee provides for the erection of about 2,500,000 homes for workers throughout Germany in the next 10 years, and, as the committee has pointed out, not only will 2,500,000 expert workers be thus bound to their works or factory and to the land, but they will be drawing nourishment from that land.

Simultaneously another scheme to encourage peasant farming and thus to provide homes and productive occupation for many persons at present unemployed is developing most satisfactorily. The ultimate aim is that of the industrial settlements, namely, to cultivate a healthy and robust population, and a further intention is to make German families thoroughly content and glad to live on the land. Beyond this again is the plan to turn to profitable use land that has for centuries lain fallow.

Peasant Farming

The organizing authorities, after selecting the land to be developed, arrange for the creation of a dwelling house, a barn, a silo and the necessary outhouses for each family to be settled. The cost of these constructions, including 85 reichsmark for incidentals, and the 30 acres of land to be farmed is fixed for the present at from 11,000 to 12,000 reichsmark, according to the type and size of the house.

The settler, who now becomes a peasant farmer, repays 4 per cent of this amount annually. For his first year, however, he pays nothing, for the second year he pays 25 per cent of the annual rent, and in the third and fourth years 50 and 75 per cent, respectively, and only in the fifth year is he required to contribute the full amount.

Unceasing Effort

During the years 1933 to 1935 no fewer than 15,000 peasant homes were established on hitherto unexploited land, and the work goes on unceasingly.

In Hesse alone about 600,000 acres of land that for centuries could not be used on account of its marshiness, has been drained during the past two years, and the first village of peasant farmers has been formed on it.

Work of this kind is being carried or in all parts of the Reich.

In pursuance of the Government's policy the peasant farmer ultimately owns his house and land, and every inducement will be held out to him and his family to remain there permanently. The Government, as a matter of course, arranges for schools, post offices, possibilities for recreation and for the ordinary amenities of country life.

[A German translation of this article will be found in another column on this page.]

Lewis May Claim First Victory In Unionizing Steel

STERLING, Ill., July 30 (AP)—A "major victory" in the national drive to unionize the steel industry was claimed yesterday by Van A. Bittner, western director of the movement, as a result of settlement of a three-week-old strike at the Northwestern Barb Wire Company plant here.

It was the first strike involved in the steel union campaign, Mr. Bittner said, adding: "and the first settlement."

Mr. Bittner asserted the end of the walkout—announced by Robert Pilkington, mediator for the United States Labor Department—had been "negotiated by the Committee for Industrial Organization," the group supporting John L. Lewis's fight for horizontal unions.

The strike settlement, made effective yesterday by unanimous vote of the newly-organized sterling unit of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers' Union, granted these points to the men who struck July 7 for a closed shop, higher wages, and better working conditions:

1. A flat pay increase of 10 per cent.
2. Recognition of the Amalgamated as the representative of the strikers for collective bargaining purposes. This was not a closed shop, but Mr. Bittner characterized it as "full recognition."
3. Return of all strikers "without discrimination" as production of the plant returns to normal from the curtailed state brought on by the strike.
4. Amicable settlement of differences between employees and employer over working conditions.

Mr. Pilkington concurred in Mr. Bittner's statement that the settlement had been made through the Committee for Industrial Organization in conferences with company officials.

Das Reich fördert die Siedlungsbestrebungen zur Hebung der Rasse

von unserem Mitarbeiter

BERLIN—Eine der umfassenden Aufgaben, die sich die Nationalsozialisten gestellt haben, ist die Rassenpflege, die körperliche Ertüchtigung des deutschen Volkes. Einige Maßnahmen, die bei Verfolgung dieses Zieles ergriffen wurden, sind allbekannt; doch ist es nicht ebenso allgemein bekannt, wie groß die unter der neuen Regierung gemachten Bemühungen sind, den physischen Zustand der Arbeiter und ihre Lebenskraft zu heben, indem man ihnen die Möglichkeit gibt, in einer gesunden Umgebung angenehmer zu leben.

Bei Durchführung einer solchen Politik begnügen sich die nationalsozialistischen Führer nicht nur damit, eine kräftige und zufriedene Arbeiterklasse aufzuziehen: sie wollen auch die Anhäufung von Arbeiterfamilien in den städtischen Elendsvierteln einschränken und verhüten; sie wollen den Arbeitern eine nützliche Zerstreuung in der Bebauung ihres Landstückchens verschaffen; sie wollen das Verbleiben guter Arbeiter an ihren Arbeitsstellen sichern; und sie hoffen, daß viele tausend Arbeiterfamilien einen großen Teil des zu ihrem Lebensunterhalt Benötigten selbst erzeugen und dadurch den Staat von der Notwendigkeit befreien werden, dies alles zu beschaffen.

Ausnutzung des Bodens

Als Ergebnis dieser Entwicklung sehen die Führer außerdem die bessere Ausnutzung des Bodens, sowie das allmähliche Verschwinden der Arbeitslosigkeit voraus.

Das große Werk steht unter der obersten Leitung einer Zentralorganisation, die die Pläne und Bemühungen des Staates, der nationalsozialistischen Partei und der Industrien miteinander in Einklang bringt, wobei Sorge getragen wird, daß die eine Stelle nicht störend auf die andere einwirkt oder sie beherrscht, und daß jede von ihnen für das Allgemeinwohl arbeitet.

Der Staat denkt z.B. nicht daran, den Leitungen der Werke, Fabriken und industriellen Unternehmen vorzuschreiben, wo sie ihre Arbeiter ansiedeln sollen, jedoch müssen die staatlichen Behörden die Gewißheit haben, daß solche Siedlungen mit ihren Plänen zur Hebung und Erhaltung der Lebensannehmlichkeiten von Stadt und Land übereinstimmen. Zu diesem Zweck werden Planungsgemeinschaften für die verschiedenen Bezirke gebildet, deren Mitglieder die an der Spitze der Verwaltung der Provinzen, Kreise und Städte stehenden Männer, sowie die industriellen Leiter sind.

Mitarbeit der Akademie

Die Deutsche Akademie für Bauforschung besitzt eine beratende Stimme in den Besprechungen der Planungsgemeinschaften; diese haben die Vorschläge und Hilfe der Architekten, Baumeister und Handwerker zu ihrer Verfügung und können durch die Technischen Hochschulen und Finanzinstitute die Lösung anderer Fragen sicherstellen.

Die großen Industriekonzerne, wie z.B. die Firma Krupp in Essen, die Siemens-Gesellschaften, die Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, die Kohlenfirmen, die Eisen- und Stahlwerke und andere Großindustrien haben seit Jahren viel Zeit und Gedanken auf die Planung geeigneter Heimstätten für ihre Arbeiter verwendet und haben auch in großzügiger Weise für die Ausführung dieser Pläne Geldmittel zur Verfügung gestellt. Diese Konzerne sind nun den allgemeinen Planungsarbeiten angeschlossen.

Eigenheimbewegung

Das höchste Ziel besteht darin, es dem Arbeiter zu ermöglichen, sein Haus schließlich zu besitzen. Die I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., z.B., hat sich in ihrem Hauptwerk in Ludwigshafen a. Rhein, sowie in anderen Teilen Deutschlands, wo sie Werke und Fabriken errichtet hat, immer bestrebt, ihren Arbeitern billige und gesunde Eigenheime zu schaffen; als aber die Nationalsozialisten die Macht übernahmen, wurde die Sache systematisch betrieben. Im Jahre 1933 wurden 250 Arbeiterfamilien in Eigenheimen angesiedelt und seitdem noch ungefähr weitere 750. Im Bezirk Ludwigshafen allein haben die I.-G.-Farben-Arbeiter nahezu 50 einzelne Siedlungskomplexe gegründet.

Sie arbeiten in ihrer Freizeit am Bau ihrer eigenen Häuser mit, wobei diese Arbeit an Stelle von Kapital angerechnet wird. Die restlichen Baukosten werden von den Werken, von der Pensionskasse und von der Werkssparkasse aufgebracht.

Finanzierungspläne

Den Wert der Eigenarbeit miteingerechnet, kann ein solches Haus, je nach dem Typ, für 3500 bis 4500 Reichsmark gebaut werden, und eine monatliche Zahlung von 24 bis 26 Reichsmark deckt für die Dauer von 22 bis 28 Jahren Verzinsung und Amortisation, nach welcher Zeit das Haus Eigentum seines Bewohners wird.

Andere Unternehmen haben andere Finanzierungsmethoden, doch beträgt in den meisten Fällen der Betrag für Verzinsung und Tilgung, den der Arbeiter bezahlen muß, weniger als 13 Prozent seines Lohnes. An manchen Orten ist man ehrgeiziger und bietet dem Arbeiter und seiner Familie ein Eigenheim mit ungefähr 1000 Quadratmetern Land und der Möglichkeit, Hühner, ein Schwein, eine Ziege oder anderes Kleinvieh zu halten; außerdem einen Garten, in dem genügend Kartoffeln und Gemüse gezogen werden können. Solche Häuser bestehen aus einem Wohnzimmer, einer kleinen Küche und einem Schlafzimmer für die Eltern im Erdgeschoß und zwei Kinderzimmern im Obergeschoß. Die durchschnittliche monatliche Belastung beträgt 30 Reichsmark.

2 500 000 neue Eigenheime

Das Programm des Zentralamtes sieht innerhalb der nächsten 10 Jahre die Errichtung von ungefähr 2 500 000 Häusern für Arbeiter in ganz Deutschland vor, und, wie das Amt hervorhebt, werden auf diese Weise nicht nur 2 500 000 Stammarbeiter an ihre Werke oder Fabriken und an das Land gebunden, sondern sie werden auch Nahrungsmittel aus der Erde holen.

Gleichzeitig entwickelt sich ein anderer Plan zur Förderung der Bauernwirtschaft in durchaus befriedigender Weise, wodurch viele Personen, die bisher erwerbslos waren, ein Heim erhalten und produktive Arbeit leisten können. Das Endziel ist dasselbe, wie bei den industriellen Siedlungen, nämlich, eine gesunde und kräftige Bevölkerung heranzuziehen; und ferner bezweckt man, deutsche Familien auf dem Lande vollkommen zufrieden und glücklich zu machen. Außerdem besteht auch hier der Plan, aus dem Lande, das seit Jahrhunderten brachgelegen hat, Nutzen zu ziehen.

Bauernwirtschaft

Nach der Wahl des zu bebauenden Landes sehen die organisierenden Behörden die Schaffung eines Wohnhauses, einer Scheune, einer Siloanlage, sowie der notwendigen Nebengebäude, wie Stallungen, für jede Siedlerfamilie vor. Die Kosten für diese Bauten, einschließlich 885 Reichsmark für Nebenunkosten, und für die 12 Hektar Ackerland sind gegenwärtig auf 11 000 bis 12 000 Reichsmark, je nach Typ und Größe des Hauses, festgesetzt.

Der Siedler, der nun zum Bauer wird, zahlt jährlich vier Prozent dieses Betrages ab. Im ersten Jahr jedoch zahlt er gar nichts, im zweiten 25 Prozent des Jahresbetrages, im dritten und vierten Jahr 50, bzw. 75 Prozent und erst im fünften Jahr wird die Zahlung des vollen Betrages von ihm verlangt.

Unablässige Bemühungen

Während der Jahre 1933 bis 1935 wurden nicht weniger als 15 000 Bauernstellen auf bisher unbebautem Land geschaffen und das Werk geht ununterbrochen weiter.

Allein in Hessen wurden im Laufe der letzen zwei Jahre rund 240 000 Hektar Land, das infolge seiner sumpfigen Beschaffenheit seit Jahrhunderten unbenutzt war, entwässert; und es wurde darauf das erste Erbhofdorf angelegt.

Diese Art Arbeit wird im ganzen Reich durchgeführt.

Der Siedlungspolitik der Regierung zufolge kommt schließlich der Erbhofbauer in den Besitz seines Hauses und Landes und es geschieht alles, um ihn und seine Familie zu veranlassen, dort dauernd zu bleiben. Die Regierung sorgt dann selbstverständlich für Schulen, Postämter, Gelegenheiten für Unterhaltung und Kurzweil, und für die gewöhnlichen Annehmlichkeiten des Landlebens.

[Die englische Fassung des obigen Aufsatzes steht auf einer anderen Spalte dieser Seite.]

Finnish Sentiment Made Known To Disk Listeners by Heifetz

Review of Recordings

For a new recording of Sibelius' comparatively seldom performed violin concerto in D minor, Op. 47, American phonophiles are indebted to the Sibelius Society, which issued it together with two other compositions by the Finnish composer, as a Sibelius Society set. The society has now permitted its issuance as an unlimited edition on Victor disks.

The recording, made by Jascha Heifetz and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, is notable for the richness of violin tone, especially in the more characteristic Finnish type of melodies, and for the delicacy of some sections of the accompaniment. It fills four double disks—which may be obtained with the surfaces arranged in the usual order, or for use on automatically changing instruments.

In Meditative Mood

In this work Sibelius maintained the same aloofness from tradition that usually characterizes him. Rather than contrasting slow romantic melodies with technical displays exploiting the virtuosity of the performer as is often done in violin concertos, he carries all through it that impressive, mysterious simplicity which is peculiarly his.

The concerto was composed in 1903 and rewritten two years later. Its first public performance was in Berlin in 1905. In America it was first played by Maude Powell with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in 1906. Recent interpretations, both in Europe and America, have been given by Heifetz, who made these records.

Chopin Adapted for Ballet

In striking contrast to this dramatic Sibelius music is a group of Chopin piano pieces—familiar preludes, waltzes, a mazurka and a nocturne—which have been orchestrated by White and Murray and entitled, "Les Sylphides" ballet music. There are three double records in this album set issued by Victor and recorded by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Malcolm Sargent.

Though at times the orchestra seems rather a heavy vehicle for such delicate compositions, so long associated with the piano, the general effect is pleasantly refreshing—especially if the imagination of the listener adds the lightly-stepping figures of a ballet—perhaps on the top of the phonograph!

The ballet opens with the very familiar little prelude in A, Op. 28, No. 7, which introduces the nocturne in A flat, Op. 32, No. 2—quiet at first, and then dramatic in its F minor section. The second record is devoted entirely to the sprightly waltz in G flat, Op. 70, No. 1, and the third to the gracious mazurka in D major, Op. 33, No. 2, followed by a brief reappearance of the opening prelude in A. The waltz in F minor, Op. 69, No. 1, fills the fourth record, reflecting a tender melancholy, while the fifth, which begins with the prelude in A once more, introduces the popular waltz in C sharp minor. Finally on the sixth surface the suite ends with the valse-brilliante in E flat, Op. 18.

Lhevinne at Piano

There is a single record just issued, too, for lovers of Chopin music in its original piano form. Josef Lhevinne plays two preludes: No. 17 in A flat major, and No. 16 in B flat minor.

There are several other interesting single Victor disks included in the late releases. Among them is another pair of recordings by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra conducted by Arthur Fiedler. On one side is Pierné's delightful "Entrance of the Little Fauns" from "Cydalise," immediately followed by White's very seasonable "Mosquito Dance." Apparently there is no particular connection—"expressed or implied"—between the woodland fauns and these insects, in spite of their joint appearance on one surface!

Popular Pieces

On the other side of this record is Mr. Fiedler's interpretation of "Thunder and Lightning"—the rousing polka punctuated by realistic "smash-bangs"—by Johann Strauss.

Two more Strausses are represented in the new records. Marek Weber and his orchestra, playing in Germany, have made a thoroughly pleasing record of the familiar melodies in Oscar Strauss' "Chocolate Soldier," with that sweep of violins which characterizes their music, and Eugene Ormandy—new conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra in a majority of its next season concerts—directing the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, has recorded Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" Waltzes. The latter occupy three 10-inch surfaces, with the fourth carrying "Spielerei" by Stix, which contains very sprightly pizzicato passages.

German Songs

Not only lovers of German Lieder, but voice students and teachers as well, will be interested in Ria Ginster's recording, with piano accompaniment, of four Schumann songs—three on one face and one on the other of a 12-inch Victor disk. This European soprano became popular in America through her records sometime before her American début in the autumn of 1935. The songs are "Meine Rose," "Schöne Fremde," "In Der Fremde," and "Geisternähe."

European Releases

Orchestral

Mozart: Violin Concerto in G, played by Huberman and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. A short work in three movements, of which the middle, slow one, is especially attractive. Three Columbia records.

Weber: Overture to "Oberon," played by Grand Orchestre de Paris. Good recording of popular overture already available on several disks. Columbia.

Dvořák: Violin Concerto in A Minor, played by Yehudi Menuhin and the Orchestre de la Société des Concerts du Conservatoire. This, Dvořák's only violin concerto, was composed in 1879 and first played by Joachim soon after. In this recording much is made of passages displaying the virtuosity of the youthful artist. The slow movement is the most appealing. Four His Master's Voice records in album.

Sibelius: "Festivo," played by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. This is No. 1 of the composer's first "Historic Scenes." In bolero tempo, it is cheerful and musical, with castanets lending a touch of effervescence. Columbia.

Vaughan Williams: "London Symphony," played by Sir Henry Wood and the Queen's Hall Orchestra. The composer has revised this work slightly since he first wrote it. Although he states that it is not meant to be program music, descriptive touches can be recognized here and there. Five Decca records in album.

Wagner: (1) "Dawn and Siegfried's Journey to the Rhine," (2) Prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin," played by Toscanini and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York. Two H. M. V. records.

Haydn: Symphony No. 99 in E flat, played by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. One of Haydn's most popular compositions, this cheerful symphony was composed in England in 1793. It is excellently played and recorded. Three Columbia records.

Nicolai: "Merry Wives of Windsor" overture, played by Karl Bohm and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Often—but seldom better—recorded. H. M. V.

Dvořák: "Carnival" Overture, played by V. Talich and the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra One of three overtures written in the early 90's—before Dvořák's American visit. Pleasant, characteristic music well played by the Czech organization. H. M. V.

Instrumental

Piano

Chopin: Polonaises Nos. 1-5, played by Arthur Rubenstein. Delightful music splendidly played. Four H. M. V. records.

Beethoven: Sonata No. 111, played by Egon Petri. An opportunity for nonmembers of the Beethoven Society to obtain a really fine recording of one of his greatest sonatas. Three Columbia records.

Gluck: "Melodie" from "Orpheus," played by Egon Petri. On the reverse side is Bach-Petri's "Minuet." Columbia.

Scarlatti: "Andante mosso" from Sonata in B Minor, and "Presto" from Sonata in A Major, played by Horowitz. The first is gloomy in effect, while the second scintillates with brilliance. H. M. V.

Debussy: "La Cathédrale Englootie," played by Gieseking. The well-known piano composition which gives strangely impressive imitation of the sound of the legendary submerged bells of the Cathedral of Ys. Finely played and adequately recorded. Columbia.

Liszt: "Au bord d'une source," played by Borowsky. On the other side is the apparently heretofore unrecorded "Malaga" by Albeniz. Decca-Polydor.

Chamber Music

Brahms: Trio in C major, played by Jelly d'Aranyi, violin; Gaspar Casado, cello. Four Columbia records in album.

Schuberti: Trio in E Flat Major, played by Busch-Serkin Trio. Delicately delightful music, adequately reproduced. Five H. M. V. records.

Vocal

Erna Berger, Tiana Lemnitz and Viorica Ursuleac singing two airs from Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," accompanied by the Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Decca-Polydor.

Stuart Robertson, baritone, sings "Limehouse Reach," by Proctor-Gregg, and "Spanish Lady," by Herbert Hughes. Orchestral accompaniment. H. M. V.

Benjamino Gigli, tenor, sings Leoncavallo's "Mattinata," in Italian and "Torna a Surriento" in Neapolitan, with accompaniment by some members of La Scala orchestra, on an H. M. V. record.

Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, sings "Allmächt'ge Jungfrau" from "Tanphäuser," "Dich, teure Halle," from the same opera, and "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin," on two H. M. V. records.

* * *

Included in the Sibelius Society set, from which the Victor American release of the Concerto in D Minor is taken, are "Oceansides" written in 1909 and "Night Ride and Sunrise" written in 1914. Seven H. M. V. records in album.

Relief Agreement Sought as Jobless Tighten Siege Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 30—Another effort to reach a compromise between the Democratic State Administration and the Republican Senate majority for unemployment relief funding is under way here today in the Executive Mansion, the debate over jobless aid having been transferred there from the State Capitol Building.

Meanwhile the "hunger marchers" were standing firm, with David Lasser, national leader of the Workers' Alliance, who is in charge of the siege, declaring new reinforcements were coming and that they would camp in Harrisburg until the Legislature gives them what they came here for. This, Mr. Lasser stressed, was "adequate relief."

The plan now being discussed by Gov. George H. Earle and a committee of Republican Senators is a proposal by the Governor to increase the gross receipts tax on utilities from 14 to 26 mills for six months, estimated to produce $3,000,000, and an increase of one-half cent in the cigarette tax, to produce an estimated $2,000,000. Republican leaders voiced opposition to both proposals before they went into conference with the Governor.

Hundreds of jobless men and women, many of them with their children, slept again in the rotunda and galleries of the Capitol Building and at the Farm Show Building last night, waiting for news from the Legislature that relief would be restored. Spokesmen for these unemployed said that as soon as this was promised they would return home.

While the "hunger marchers" continued in possession of the Senate gallery, which they have held for more than a week, no disorders marked the legislative meeting yesterday afternoon, and promises were made by spokesmen for the demonstrators that the riotous scenes which occurred early this week would not be repeated.

The marchers started a demonstration when the Senate went into session, but were quited by stern warning from Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy, who presided.

$1,425,000,000 Fund Expected to Last Year

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Work relief officials said today that at the present rate of expenditure the $1,425,000,000 voted at the last session of Congress would last virtually all of the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1937.

Although allotments already made from the new relief appropriation total $452,076,997, officials estimated that barely more than $100,000,000 actually had been spent since the beginning of the fiscal year July 1.

New York State Political Issues Coming to Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—The political campaign of the two major parties in the Empire State took definite form here today with a conference between Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and national and State Chairman James A. Farley and with an announcement by Fred M. Lewis, head of the Merchants' and Salesmen's Ted Roosevelt League, that Col. Theodore Roosevelt would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor "if the voters wanted him."

Mr. Farley, after a talk with Mr. Lehman at the Governor's home, said that he would call a meeting of the New York Democratic State Committee soon to pick a convention city and that he would recommend that the dates for the state convention be set for Sept. 28 and 29. Mr. Farley added that Syracuse, Rochester and Saratoga Springs were bidders for the conclave.

Ticket Not Discussed

Mr. Farley denied that the state ticket was discussed with the Governor and reiterated that it "would be up to the convention to decide on the candidates."

"We discussed the set-up of the Democratic state committee and the program for the campaign in this State," Mr. Farley continued. "I was for starting the campaign as soon after Aug. 1 as possible with a view to building a strong organization to back our ticket.

"I feel we should start with the veterans' organizations, the Roosevelt First Voters' League, the foreign language groups, the Young Democratic Clubs and the Roosevelt Men's and Women's Organization.

Roosevelt Record Cited

Mr. Lewis, in tossing Colonel Roosevelt's hat into the Republican gubernatorial ring, said his organization was not working among politicians, but directly with voters and voter organizations. He voiced confidence that Colonel Roosevelt, a rock-ribbed Republican, had "a good chance to win the nomination." Mr. Lewis referred particularly to Colonel Roosevelt's record in administrative offices, calling particular attention to his record in Puerto Rica and as Governor General of the Philippines.

The entrance of Colonel Roosevelt into the Republican gubernatorial campaign makes this a free-for-all Republican fight, there being about 10 candidates for the nomination. Of there, State Senator George R. Fearon of Syracuse, was seen in the lead, with strong upstate backing. William F. Bleakley, prominent Westchester County lawyer, was seen as another strong contender.

Women Support Landon

At Republican National Committee headquarters, Mrs. Edna B. Conklin of Plainfield, N. J., Republican national committeewoman, and Mrs. Pearl B. Bridgegum of Hainesport, N. J., vice-chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee, announced that beginning next Saturday, the campaign to line up women of the Garden State for the Landon-Knox ticket would be pushed.

"From Aug. 1 to Oct. 24 he will circulate hundreds of thousands of cards pledging women to vote for Landon and Knox," they said. "We feel confident of Republican success in New Jersey, where the chief issues are the New Deal's unfairness to business, its attempt to overthrow certain sections of the Constitution of the United States and the staggering tax burdens made necessary by governmental waste and incompetency."

Hearing on Parkers Called by Hoffman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 30—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman will call a public hearing to consider the request of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York for the extradition of Ellis Parker and Ellis Parker Jr., both of Mt. Holly, N. J., he announced yesterday. Governor Lehman has been notified of the decision, he added.

The Parkers are wanted by the District Attorney of Kings County, New York, for questioning in connection with the alleged abduction of Paul H. Wendel, formerly a Trenton lawyer, who was said to have confessed having kidnaped Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. The senior Parker is chief of detectives in Burlington County, N. J., and a personal friend of Governor Hoffman.

An invitation has been sent to William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, suggesting that a conference be held on July 31 to arrange for the hearing, according to Governor Hoffman, who added that a similar invitation had been extended to the Parkers.

Governor Lehman's first request for extradition of the Parkers was refused by the New Jersey Executive on July 7, but two weeks later the New York Governor asked that the refusal be reconsidered.

Planes Rescue Miners In Montana Forest Fire

MALTA, Mont., July 30 (AP)—Airplanes and automobiles rushed women and children to safety today from the path of a roaring forest fire which has hemmed one mining camp and caused the evacuation of another and an Indian mission in the Little Rockies mountain range southeast of here.

Two planes brought 16 women and children out of Mission Canyon and the highways were crowded with cars carrying in fire fighters and taking out residents. The Little Ben mine was reported hemmed in on three sides by the fire. Miners and their families there were taken to safety.

The blaze started just after weary workers gained control of a huge fire in the same section which took three lives earlier this week.

S. E. Eckert, district forest ranger, said the second fire was caused by a cigarette.

Victor Charts Roads Network In East Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

steps of ancient Rome, well knowing that a good road system is the first essential in opening backward countries to civilization.

The start is the more urgent since Ethiopia has practically no roads. The Negus had begun his policy of giving Ethiopia roads only in 1931, directing them chiefly towards strategic places.

Strategic Reasons

Of course, strategy still plays its part in the general road network prepared by the Italians, but due consideration has also been given to the economic development of Ethiopia. The work will give employment to 30,000 Italian workmen, 70,000 native laborers and 1000 supervisors. A further 25,000 Italian workmen will be engaged on the transport of materials.

Further, as soon as the military occupation of the country is complete and internal order is established, Italy intends to take a complete census of the population and institute a land register. To take a census of the population in a country where even the approximate number of inhabitants is unknown (superficial estimates vary between 6,000,000 and 12,000,000) means the establishment of a permanent control over the disorganized masses and tribes and their utilization in agricultural and industrial production.

Roads and the census, therefore, head the Italian colonization program in Ethiopia. When Italy will have penetrated the country by these two means she can claim to have laid solid foundations for her colonization. Only then will she be able to begin a complete agricultural and industrial development of the new empire.

The Fascist Government reckons to complete the whole of the task in the space of two years.

Old Significance

With the colonization of Ethiopia, Premier Mussolini proposes to restore to imperialism that august significance which it had at the time of Ancient Rome. Italian expansion in East Africa will, therefore, take simultaneously the form of colonization and civilization. Following the ancient example, the workman follows in the steps of the soldier. Indeed, it has already happened in the Italo-Ethiopian War that the workman prepared the way for the soldier.

After centuries of political misfortune and straitened economic circumstances Italy sees in Ethiopia the promised land, the coveted prize for her long and patient wait. But in order to gather the prize, Italy has to start from the beginning in Ethiopia and create everything: roads and land reclamation, mines and hospitals, schools and administrative systems, work and justice. It is an immense task which Italy, confident in her new political fortune, is about to face.

Made Garden of Ital

Italy, moveover, reckons upon the ability which her people have shown on the soil in the homeland, which was converted inch by inch to productive activity, and transformed by centuries-long hard work from a rocky surface into a garden; upon the vigor of her people who as emigrants to other lands, in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, were successful in the task of restoring to agriculture the lands abandoned for centuries to the desert; a people who made a decisive contribution to the agriculture of Argentina, to the production of Paraguay, to the foundation of the Brazilian States of San Paolo and Rio Grande, to the agricultural wealth of California, and to the prosperity of the various Australian states. This "raw material" represented by Italian labor which in the course of 10 years has made fruitful Libya, carrying out the colonization of Tripolitania and of the upland of Cyrenaica, should be, in the estimation of the Government of Rome, no less able in the colonization of Ethiopia, which offers far easier prospects in certain regions.

Racial Purity

Every medal, however, has unfortunately its reverse, and together with the numerous advantages which Italy proposes to secure from Ethiopia and from Italian labor in the new empire, there are also certain negative elements, represented above all by the danger—a very real one—to the purity of the white race constituted by the demographic question in a country exclusively inhabited by a colored race. It is feared that if Italy does not erect in good time a solid barrier against mixed unions between whites and blacks, Ethiopia will threaten to become an "empire of half-breeds" and the colony, instead of remaining conquered, would in its turn become the conqueror.

Signor Mussolini is a convinced believer and a strong champion of a demographic policy directed toward a natural increase of his country's population. He gives money prizes to large families. He taxes bachelors. But his demographic campaign is only for home consumption. It is not an article for export—at least not in the Italian colonies.

White Women Later

The problems which the demographic question raises in Ethiopia are complex, delicate and difficult to solve. The remedies are certainly not easy to find. In the first place the Italian people, good-natured by instinct and fresh to a vast colonial experience of this kind, have not that innate conscious pride of race which might keep it at a distance from spurious contacts. Besides, the problem is rendered more difficult by the fact that the Italian army of occupation in Ethiopia numbers about 500,000 men, all separated from their families. The only efficacious remedy would be the presence of white women and the formation of families of Italian settlers in Ethiopia.

Such a solution of the problem, however, will be possible only when the military occupation of Ethiopia will be complete and the safety of the settlers, in all the regions of the empire, absolutely sure.

Meantime, various plans are now being studied in the government offices in Rome and the problem is being examined in all its angles in the local press.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, S-17, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY—Selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. DeLuxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

SELL Christmas Cards, Religious and Box Assortments, Gift Wraps, Open Stock, Personal Engraved and Stationery; good profits; samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Investigate Our Property Management Plan List Your Property with Bonded Agent EDDY D. FIELD, INC. 1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy Sept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening. Cen. 0851 (Newton, Mass.).

MILTON, MASS.—Two minutes rapid transit, 5-room apartment, screened, glass porch, hot water heat. Tel. BLU. 3997.

STRATHCONA HALL

Overlooking the Charles

Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites, 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.

992 MEMORIAL DRIVE Cambridge, Mass.

BUILDING ALTERATIONS

We are ready to serve you with ideas, sketches or estimates on any building problem or alteration—from a sidewalk patch to extensive structural changes or additions. WITHOUT OBLIGATION. You will get the right price because we do all our own masonry, plastering, carpentry and concrete work. Fire retarding multiple dwellings, stair halls and ceilings, dividing of apartments, fireproof partitions, new store fronts, structural steel, shoring, architectural interiors, show rooms, raising floors to new levels. Phone today.

WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC. 33 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY Penn. 6-7383

COUNTRY BOARD

ACCOMMODATIONS are available for a few select guests, on beautiful country estate, 28 miles west of Boston; enjoy the peacefulness, sightly surroundings and excellent table we offer; golf, riding and other facilities for sports near by; reasonable rates. C. K. CRONAN, Southboro, Mass. Tel. Marlboro 1183.

FURNITURE

THROUGH heaven and earth
God's will moves freely, and I follow it,
as color follows light.—MRS. BROWNING.

Daily Features

SELF-REVERENCE, self-knowledge, self-control, these three alone lead life to sovereign power.—TENNYSON.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

MORE instruction today for the benefit of cryptographers, but with no special reference to the following cryptogram, although these instructions may be applied in general to almost any "simple substitution" cipher. Common short words may sometimes be guessed through punctuation and context. For example, a 3-letter word following a comma is frequently *and, but,* or *yet*; the 4-letter word *also* often occurs in a similar position. A common interrogative, such as *how, who, what, when,* etc., will often occur as the first word, or elsewhere in a sentence ending with a question mark. The apostrophe, as in *'twas, o'clock, ne'er, don't, doesn't, it's,* etc., is another valuable clue.

Today's cryptic message comes from a New Canaan, Connecticut, reader:

ABCCFG HIFBJD EKGLM NIID

MI HIJJBMGK OPI QAGDRQ

MPKGG PIBKQ RLSFT ID

MKLSDQ LDR QBNOLTQ.

2. Letter Changing

WELL, it is gratifying to learn from Quincy, Mass., that the BRIDE and GROOM letter-change may be made in less than 13 moves. In fact, it has now been shortened to 7 moves: Bride, Brine, Brink, Brick, Brock, Brook, Broom, and Groom. And in appreciation for the MONEY to PURSE change, it is suggested that by changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, BILL may be changed to FOLD in only three moves.

3. Unusual Word Square

AROSLINDALE, Mass., reader submits the following tricky little word square. Definitions are given for reading both ways. Across: 1, What mosquitos do. 2, What mice do. 3, What the cold wind does. 4, What mad dogs do. Down: 1, Busy insects, 2, Useful organs, 3, To Torment. 4, Quiet rest. Can you fill in the missing words?

* * * *
* * * *
* * * *

4. Tongue Twister

WITH due apology for the grammar, a Chicago reader submits the following as a tongue-twister learned some years ago:

If you and your folks love me and my folks like me and my folks love you and your folks, there never were folks loved folks like you and your folks love me and my folks and me and my folks and me and my folks love you and your folks.

5. Rebus

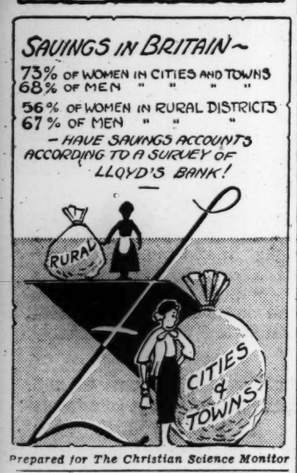
THE following rebus from a San Diego, Calif., reader did just as hoped for: Sprouted wings and flew right into the Puzzle Corner.

A card L Sp aaaaaa
W + les
ole n L et
E

Mid feathered friends of differing kind
A most familiar name we find!

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Worth Knowing


SAVINGS IN BRITAIN~
73% OF WOMEN IN CITIES AND TOWNS
68% OF MEN " " "
56% OF WOMEN IN RURAL DISTRICTS
67% OF MEN " " "
~HAVE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO A SURVEY OF LLOYD'S BANK!
RURAL
CITIES & TOWNS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"I said, 'I will walk in the coun-y'" (J. B. T.)—We believe that the em you are seeking is the following:

Obedience

said, "Let me walk in the fields";
He said, "Nay, walk in the town";
said, "There are no flowers there";
He said, "No flowers, but a crown."

said, "But the sky is black,
There is nothing but noise and din."
But He wept as He sent me back;
"There is more," He said, "there is sin."

I said, "But the air is thick,
And fogs are veiling the sun."
He answered, "Yet hearts are sick,
And souls in the dark undone."

I said, "I shall miss the light,
And friends will miss me, they say."
He answered me, "Choose tonight
If I am to miss you, or they."

I pleaded for time to be given;
He said, "Is it hard to decide?
It will not seem hard in heaven
To have followed the steps of your guide."

I cast one look at the field,
Then set my face to the town;
He said, "My child, do you yield?
Will you leave the flowers for the crown?"

Then into His hand went mine,
And into my heart came He,
And I walk in a light divine
The path I had feared to see!

—GEORGE MACDONALD

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Motions

Question: At a special meeting, the trustees brought in a report, as requested at a previous meeting. "A" moved that the report of the trustees be adopted as read. This was carried. "B" moved to amend a section of the report, but was ruled out of order. "C" moved that the report be divided into two sections the better to discuss them. This was carried. "B" again moved to amend the section as before. This was then put and defeated.

If "B" was out of order in the first instance, how could the proposed amendment be entertained in the second?

Answer: "B's" motion could be made before "A's" motion was voted on. As above described, however, "B's" motion was out of order in both instances, since the adoption of "A's" motion settled the question. The report of the trustees was thereby adopted and it was too late for amendments.

The only way the report could be again brought before the assembly at that session would be by a motion to reconsider. If the motion to reconsider carried, the motion to adopt the report would again be before the assembly, and the motion to amend it would be in order. It would be possible also to rescind the vote on adopting the report, but this would in most bodies require a two-thirds vote, since notice could not be given.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rope Rugs

ONE boy has learned a clever way of making rope rugs, as sailors make them, by coiling a stout rope in a circle and tying it every so often with strong cord. Now that so many boys like to have things nautical in their rooms, these rope rugs have proved popular and durable.

He has found that housewives like them for porch rugs, as the surface is rough enough to be good for rubbing soiled shoes on before entering the house. He has learned to make them in clever colors, too; and while his sales have not covered much territory, he has felt himself to be a beginning business man — M. R., Boone, Iowa.

When a Depression Is Over

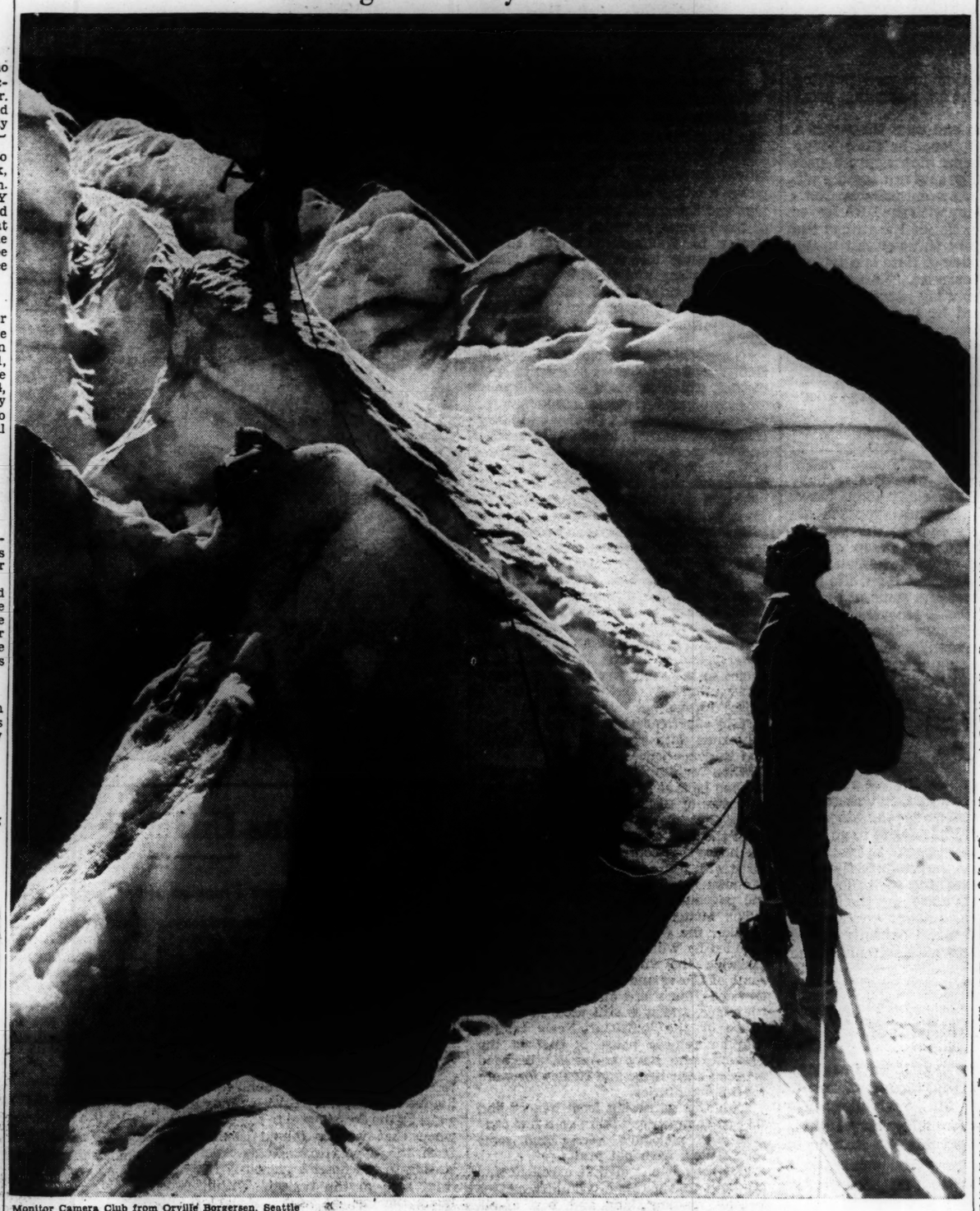
A BUSINESS depression is over when the majority of people get weary and hungry from waiting for the President of the United States and Congress and the business leaders to show them the way back to prosperity.

A depression is over when it is no longer fashionable to admit that you're broke.

A depression is over when the majority say to themselves, "I've got to find my own way out of this."

A depression is over when people quit talking, wondering, and wishing, and face realities. They make adjustments for the inevitable. Slowly the cycle turns upward.—*Whitsitt Impressions.*

Picking Their Way to the Summit



Monitor Camera Club from Orville Borgersen, Seattle

Veteran Climbers Edging Around a Crevasse on Mt. Skuksan, in the Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington

What They Say

The Crime Problem

"A large part of our human misdoing, whether technically criminal or not, has its roots in economic distresses, hardships and deprivations. The establishment of the possibilities of a good life on a self-respecting basis for all members of society would do more to solve the crime problem than all the technical and special panaceas that can possibly be suggested."—*Henry Pratt Fairchild.*

Labor

"For too long labor has not been regarded as human, but as a commodity which could be bargained for and purchased in the open market. It has not even been permitted to have a voice in its own sale or purchase."—*John L. Lewis.*

Brevities

Punch: In a lecture to husbands a speaker said, "Stay at home in the evenings and hold your wife's hand." This certainly cures the strumming on the piano, but it leaves the major problem of the wireless practically untouched.

Barron's: Gold coins more than 70 years old were plowed up by a farmer near Hudson, Wis. It is thought some earlier AAA must have sprayed this neighborhood.

Providence News-Tribune: An investigator reports that in Missouri and Arkansas hillbilly crime is decreasing. Probably not decreasing—just transferred to the radio.

Office Economist: A bee's sting is 1-32 of an inch long. The other two feet is imagination.

Humorist: It was discovered, after the interval at a provincial music-hall, that the curtain could not be raised more than two feet from the stage. A really bright manager would have immediately put on a tap-dancer.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Car radios don't work when the operator is passing under a steel bridge—but the trouble is there is only one bridge to every three miles.

Detroit Free Press: A summer resort is a place where you sleep under three blankets and long for your own mattress.

Atlanta Constitution: A gasoline that comes in the form of jelly is obviously only a first step. Later will come the six delicious flavors.

Daily Anecdote

Youth Decides

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Patrick Collins was Mayor of Boston he was asked to close a saloon which had been open near a school. The school officials argued vehemently that the establishment be abolished; the saloon interests demanded just as warmly that it be allowed to remain.

Finally Mr. Collins said, "We'll let the boys decide the matter themselves. Send me six bright lads from the school tomorrow."

The next day the boys appeared, and each in turn explained why he thought the saloon should be closed. The last boy, a lad of twelve, said very seriously, "My school gives me a chance to be Mayor of Boston some day. The saloon doesn't."

Mayor Collins closed the saloon.

In Lighter Vein

Believe It or Not

Random items from readers of Life, which (and whom) we simply cannot believe:

"I was visiting a friend recently when she received a wedding invitation, and she did not run her finger over the printing to see if it was engraved," says B. T.

"At a party the other night a guest put on an oversized derby without shrugging his shoulders and saying, 'Vell, I'll tell you!'" asserts W. F. W.

"Today my younger sister dusted off the piano keys without sounding a single note," avers F. E. O.

"At a dinner here recently the toastmaster got up, said that the speaker of the evening needed no introduction, and immediately sat down without uttering another word," states J. C.

"The other night I played three rubbers of bridge without hearing any of the players ask, 'Who dealt this mess?'" says E. I. M.

"Yesterday I passed a luggage store that was not having a special sale," writes J. P.

Englishman Abroad!

A motorist with an extensively elementary knowledge of French had been motoring in France. On his return a friend asked him how he had got on.

"Quite well," he said. "There was one notice I couldn't make out, though."

The friend asked him what it was and the motorist spelled it.

"Why," said the other, "that means a one-way road."

"Dear me," said the motorist, "I remember thinking it rather odd that everyone else seemed to be traveling in the opposite direction."—*Montreal Star.*

The Critic

"Your play needs to be more realistic."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, here you have a scene in the home of a young married couple—and in the second scene, occurring six months later, the furniture is in exactly the same place."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Likes and Dislikes

THIS is great fun if the group is well acquainted. Give each guest a number, a slip of paper, and a pencil. Ask him to write 10 things he likes and 10 things he dislikes, and to sign his number. His statements may be humorous but they must be honest or the game loses its meaning. The hostess collects these slips and gives each person another piece of paper. She then reads her collection:

"Number one likes strawberry shortcake, sleep, girls who wear their stocking seams straight. . . .

"Number one dislikes cornmeal mush, mosquitoes, getting fat, men who say, 'So what?' . . ."

Guests write the name of the person whom they believe each number to represent. At the end the hostess gives the correct answers and the guests score their papers. It is interesting to note how frequently people can be identified by some like or dislike.—Erna B. C., Hankow, China.

Why Not Stop at Peace?

WAR begets Poverty;
Poverty, peace.
Peace begets Plenty,
Then riches increase.
Riches bring Pride,
And Pride is War's ground,
War begets Poverty—
So goes the round.

—*Printed in the Melbourne Age, 1915.*

Or a Layoff

Mother (telling story of Sleeping Beauty): "So the maid did not dust, the coachman did not take out his carriage, the cook did not make the bread, everything was at a standstill."

Fritz (aged four): "I know, Mummy, a general strike."—*Kölner Lustige Zeitung.*

A Good Place

Visitor: "You seem to be a bright boy. I suppose you have a very good place in your class?"

Albert: "Yes, I sit by the window."—*Our Paper.*

Aha!

"Some of the hillbillies in the South are able to count up only to 5."

"Oh, that's nothing. I know lots of golfers just as bad."

Interruptions

It would be nice to take a shower
When one is all alone,
If it weren't for the doorbell,
The buzzer, and the phone.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Home for Friendship

Louisville, Ky.

A FRIENDLY family, leaving a large house in town for a smaller one in the country, desired to share with friends and visitors the open sky and sweet country breezes sweeping across their beautifully wooded hilltop. The result—a home designed for friendship!

The small stone house is charming in appearance, gracious in atmosphere, but compactly efficient and utterly surprising in its capacity to care for about a dozen persons. But so it does with the aid of fascinating bunk-equipped bedrooms off the large two-storied living room, and with further accommodations upstairs on the balcony. Breakfast room and large screened porch serve instead of the conventional dining room.

On a recent holiday, approximately 50 persons turned in at the friendly gate and spent a joyous carefree day under cool shade trees, with "all the comforts of home" close at hand.

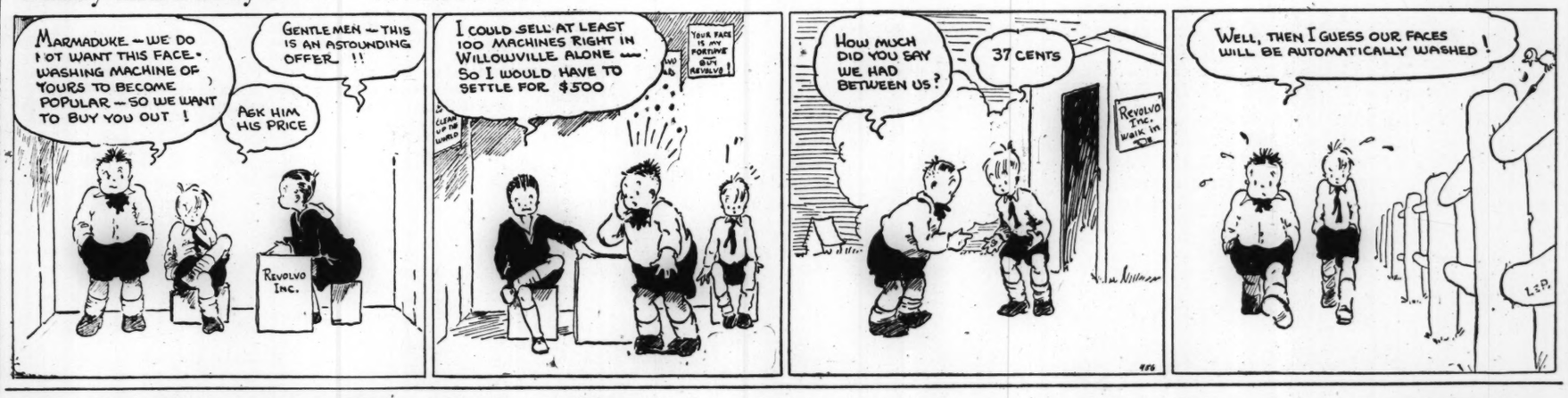
The invitations had been issued in this way: The hostess had simply told a friend in town to ask some people out, and that she would provide cool drinks and ice cream enough for all who came. She said, "I have gone far sometimes, looking for a good picnic place, and all this is to be shared and enjoyed."

Some guests came who were entirely unknown to the hostess, but they were cordially welcomed and made to feel at home. Many groups gathered in various spots, with here a lively game of horseshoes, there a game of baseball, and yonder on the small court a badminton contest. There were swings, seesaws, and bars for the youngsters. Some preferred quiet talks in the hammocks or on the terrace; others strolled along the brook which flowed over a little natural falls into a swimming pool, formed by assisting nature with some cement walls.

Sunset drew many to a high point toward the west for the glorious view. When supper was over, little folks danced about with sparklers, which came from a seemingly endless supply. With such contentment, songs naturally floated on the evening air; and later, riding home in the moonlight, after a day of real relaxation and refreshment, the visitors expressed much gratitude for the unselfishness of the occasion and a deeper sense of the true meaning of hospitality and home.

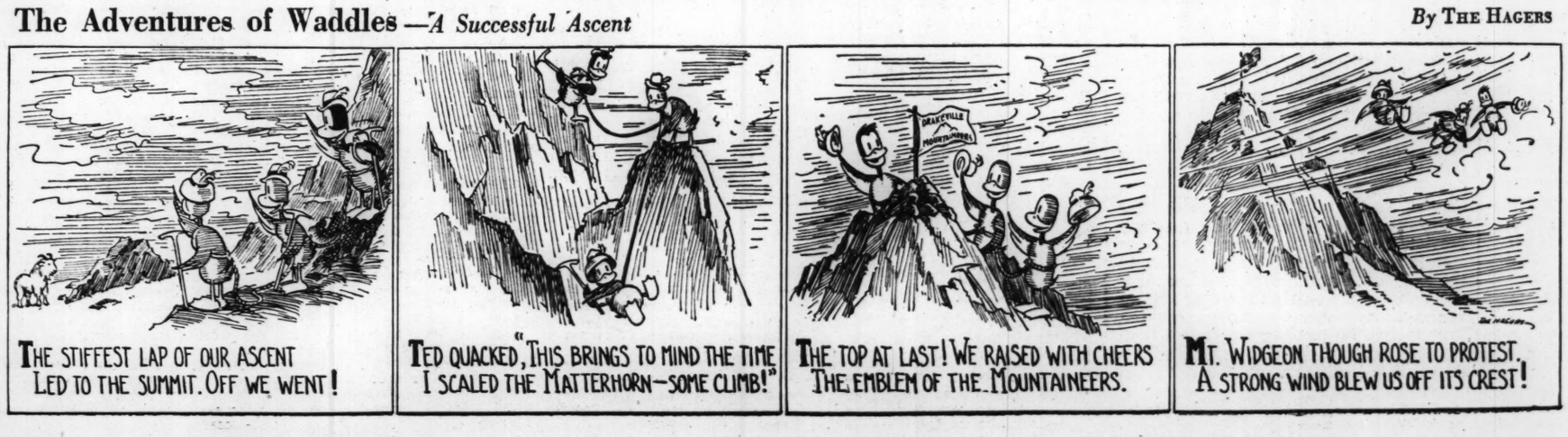
Tubby and Buddy & Co.— . . . *and Polished*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE — WE DO NOT WANT THIS FACE-WASHING MACHINE OF YOURS TO BECOME POPULAR — SO WE WANT TO BUY YOU OUT!
GENTLEMEN — THIS IS AN ASTOUNDING OFFER!!
ASK HIM HIS PRICE
REVOLVO INC.
I COULD SELL AT LEAST 100 MACHINES RIGHT IN WILLOWVILLE ALONE — SO I WOULD HAVE TO SETTLE FOR $500
YOUR FACE IS MY FORTUNE! BUY REVOLVO!
HOW MUCH DID YOU SAY WE HAD BETWEEN US?
37 CENTS
REVOLVO INC. WALK IN
WELL, THEN I GUESS OUR FACES WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY WASHED!

The Adventures of Waddles —*A Successful Ascent*

By THE HAGERS


THE STIFFEST LAP OF OUR ASCENT LED TO THE SUMMIT. OFF WE WENT!
TED QUACKED, "THIS BRINGS TO MIND THE TIME I SCALED THE MATTERHORN—SOME CLIMB!"
THE TOP AT LAST! WE RAISED WITH CHEERS THE EMBLEM OF THE MOUNTAINEERS.
MT. WIDGEON THOUGH ROSE TO PROTEST. A STRONG WIND BLEW US OFF ITS CREST!

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Ephphatha

WE LEARN that while Christ Jesus was passing through the territory known as Decapolis, which lay to the east and southeast of the Sea of Galilee, a man who was deaf and had an impediment in his speech was brought into his presence.

The healing which swiftly followed was not one of those which took place in full view of an eager crowd of the Master's followers, for we are expressly told that he "took him aside from the multitude privately" (Mark 7:33 Revised Version) before proceeding to effect the cure. Moreover, this is one of the few instances in the Gospels in which we have record of the actual Aramaic word which Jesus spoke — *Ephphatha,* "be opened." In response to this command, the man spoke plainly, while at the same moment his hearing was restored (Mark 7:32-35).

Wilson's Limerick

PRESIDENT WILSON had a favorite limerick which he delighted to pen on the back of his picture:

As for looks, I know I'm no star;
There are men better looking by far.
But my face I don't mind it,
For I am behind it,
It is the folks out in front that I jar.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Times, Tides and Taxes

SIX months ago this newspaper pointed out that the American people were becoming increasingly weary of the political wars. Indeed, the "war is over," in the sense that the depression emergency is past. Great issues remain to be decided, economic and political problems remain to be solved. But with improving business the tension has greatly eased. Even those without jobs know they will not starve. And those with jobs are showing a declining interest in governmental white rabbits. Some of the bunnies have turned out badly. Nearly all have been expensive.

This temper of the times is one of the major reasons why the Governor of a small western state, almost unknown a few months ago, is today the presidential candidate of one of the major parties in what observers agree will be a close election. Governor Landon, as a symbol of calm and economy, satisfies the desire of many citizens for a pause in the process of remaking the American world.

President Roosevelt recognized this desire in his "breathing spell" promise. And there has been a manifest slackening in the New Deal pace. Yet the Philadelphia acceptance speech was plainly a call to arms for new struggles with the "economic royalists." Of course Mr. Roosevelt must face forward and offer new objectives for reform. For him that attitude is a political, if not a temperamental, necessity. Who can imagine new young voters or the many Americans still eager for reform rallying to any leader who orders a retreat? There will be no obvious retreat. But the Supreme Court has wiped out some of the advances and returning prosperity is removing the desperation which gave momentum to the New Deal's early drives.

This ebbing of crusading zeal among the people is not a matter of momentary feeling or personal impressions. Indeed, if the observer happens to be among some elements of the community he may feel that even more drastic changes will be demanded. The Share-the-Wealth advocates, the Townsendites and the Coughlin followers, are by no means quiescent. But all waves of agitation are now pushing against the current of returning prosperity.

After the war to end wars there was a recession from emotional heights; today the war to end depression appears past and the American people are cooling off. Some of the signs are unmistakable. Compare the feeling today with the NRA fervor of three years ago. Notice the things the local political leaders, those closest to the people, are emphasizing. Here is a typical candidate's main promise, "No new laws except those absolutely necessary. NO NEW TAXES." And he probably isn't a member of the Economy League!

Notice the very significant figures of a recent poll of the Institute of Public Opinion. Citizens were asked, "If there were only two parties in this country — conservative and liberal—which would you join? Fifty-three per cent answered "conservative." The Middle West—political pivot this year—was strongly conservative as were the farmers—who always have been conservative, especially about taxes.

The politicians, who are supposed always to have their ears to the ground, have underestimated the sweep of this receding tide. Some of the New Dealers are behaving as if the market for white rabbits were still active. And some of the old dealers are talking as if recovery had not removed many emergency discontents and the Supreme Court many emergency laws. How far the high tide of reform has receded may be left to the politicians; how far it should recede is a question with which every citizen must be concerned. A disordered retreat would be no better than an overhasty advance.

There is a belief that political progress must be by zigzags between the extremes of radicalism and reaction. But there is a right rule of progress. So far the American people have shown little desire to go back to 1929. They do not appear to be in the grip of reaction, but they manifestly want some kind of a breathing spell. Both the politician who seeks office and the statesman who attempts to adapt government to the mental and moral capacity of the people will do well to take account of the fact.

There Has Been Reform

"STOCKS reach new high for bull market," so said yesterday's news. Familiar words, those. And doubtless they forecast the future, as well as recall the past. There is powerful yeast in the desire to recoup one's fortunes. It works on those whose money methods are easy-come-easy-go, and threatens to snarl a forgetful public in ticker tape again.

Meanwhile, what of the SEC? The public hears little of this untested watchdog over the stock exchanges. A pilgrimage to the financial pages is necessary to search out the commission's doings, and is well repaid. It was just a normal week for the Securities and Exchange Commission, while those stock prices were surging up to the current new highs—a week selected at random. Here is the roster:

SEC induces the Sioux City Gas to make changes in the terms of a security issue, further to safeguard investors. This is the first agreement of its kind—arranged by persuasion and not force. . . . More data on large corporation salaries is made public, the SEC refusing petitions to keep the information secret. . . . A corporation complies with SEC requirements in order to have its stock listed. . . . SEC has a large group indicted for fraud: five corporations and twenty-one persons are accused of stock deals netting $10,000,000. . . . Broker challenges the constitutional authority of the SEC at a hearing of the commission on alleged manipulation of A. O. Smith stock. . . . The first summary of facts on the inside ownership of American corporations in American history is published from information obtained under law by the SEC. . . . Broker protests the SEC invades his privacy and refuses to answer questions. . . . Wide inquiry into investment trusts is announced.

There is a difference, then, between the mid-twenties and the mid-thirties. Reform has intervened—that sharp, self-denying curb which stands between men and easy money, and which is all too readily forgotten in many fields today. Some say the SEC is an inquisition; others doubt it has resolution enough to restrain the boom to come; the future will test each thesis. For the present, the SEC is putting on a creditable display of what reform can do.

SHOVEL crews of the WPA have recently begun the digging of some hundreds of wells in an effort to bring relief to parched Northwest communities. Here, at least, is one alphabetical plan which everyone hopes will "hold water."

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE report reveals that the nation's 561 broadcasting stations and eight networks received net revenues of $86,492,652 in 1935. The attention of the American Society of Magicians is respectfully called to this unprecedented feat of pulling money "out of the air."

WITH the high cost of rents being what it is a four-year lease, gratis, on a nice White House in a splendid location is worth going after.

Why Should He?

IT IS rather a challenge to the imagination to picture that prince of mirth makers, George M. Cohan, downcast and doleful. The current Literary Digest, however, is authority for the statement that America's perennially popular and versatile actor, writer and producer is down in the dumps.

The genial hero of comedies and farces beyond number recently went to Ireland, only to return voicing deep disappointment at not finding a single person there bearing his name. Why he should expect to do so remains a dark mystery. Several millions of people in America have long known there is only one George M. Cohan. Before they left the home town to blink at Broadway's lights and lose themselves in its subways, hadn't they been told that they might possibly miss Grant's Tomb and the Aquarium but no one would believe they had been to New York if they had not laughed—and cried a bit—with Mr. Cohan?

Gravely is the information added that his chagrin was such that he didn't even kiss the Blarney stone. And that makes everybody laugh.

Aims That Miss

IT IS not often that the bright, clear air of the Côte d'Azur is associated with symbolism, but, in an incident that recently took place off its shores, there is written small a lesson that the entire world, sooner or later, will have to learn.

The yacht Hippocampe caught fire in the harbor of Saint-Maxime, and the French submarine, Atalante, endeavored to sink it. The first three shots from the Atalante, however, went lamentably wide of their target, one falling on the beach, another cutting through a cable, and the third landing near the local gendarmerie. No wonder that there was a certain amount of consternation in Saint-Maxime before the Hippocampe was finally accounted for.

The shots of the Atalante were, of course, fired in peace, but, erratic as they were, they were not more erratic than those which are fired in war. It is a peculiarity of the latter shots also that they, too, seldom hit the target they are aimed at. What was the aim of the German shots fired in the last war? To defeat the allies. Did they do it? Versailles answers that question. What was the aim of the allied shots? To make the world "safe for democracy" and to defeat Germany. It is an ironic comment on the degree of success attained in hitting those particular targets that today Germany is reputed the strongest single power on the continent of Europe, and that democracy has its back closer to the wall than at any previous period of the century.

It is an incontrovertible fact that, in the long run, whatever may be its apparently immediate results, war never achieves the aims it was designed for. This is true no less for the victors than for the vanquished. War is not only a crime; it is a mistake.

Henley and Round About

Book News of the Day

CECIL ROBERTS loves the English countryside, and he plays on the heart strings of others who know and love it—most of all perhaps of those who know it only through books.

With GONE AFIELD (New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50) Mr. Roberts completes a trilogy of his Elizabethan cottage and the region lying in a little loop of the Thames, of which the road from Henley to Wallingford is the chord. "Gone Rustic" told of the way he found Pilgrim Cottage and made it over to suit his requirements. "Gone Rambling" made the cottage his starting point for delightful excursions into English history and folklore.

"Gone Afield" does somewhat the same thing for other points of interest in that district, which in small space contains abbeys and moated castles, manor houses, the one-time home of Shelley and Mary Godwin, a background of Chiltern Hills and the most placid and lovely reaches of the Thames. With that, there is a good deal about the cottage, which is always behaving in such a fashion as to make copy, something about gardens and a little more about Mr. Roberts's neighbors.

Some readers, perhaps, may complain that Mr. Roberts overemphasizes the pronoun of the first person singular. Such readers should remember that the familiar essay is almost always subjective in its method and that an essayist's own personality is his best stock in trade. Nevertheless it is true that there is a choice in the subjective method: it may focus attention on the author as he moves through certain scenes and has certain experiences; or it may be most concerned with revealing those scenes and the experiences.

When Mr. Roberts follows the second method he is at his best. That is the way he writes of Bisham Abbey: "Every leaf along that drive seems to have fallen from the tree of history, every stone of the house that confronts me seems mortared with blood and tears, and from the windows faces peer out that belong to the pageantry of England."

The Manor of Bisham goes back to William the Conqueror, the Abbey was founded by William de Montagu in 1336. Warwick the kingmaker, Henry VIII, Anne of Cleves and the vivid and much-traveled Hobys are all associated with the place, and it is still used as a residence by the Vansittart-Neale family. Another famous house is that of the Stonors, who have traversed the road between their home and Henley for more than six centuries.

With this garnering from history and shrewd commentary there go a few delicate and melodious verses and some illustrations from old prints.

The book is one of that excellent and rare sort that makes a good gift, suits a bedside reading stand and, best of all, can be read aloud where two or three lovers of England are sharing an evening's quiet.

W. K. R.

Commiserations in the Drought Region

Carlisle in the Seattle Times

Cousins Under the Accents

English Leaves From an American's Notebook—IV

ENGLAND has its crime problems, as other nations, but one does go about the streets of London or other English cities with a feeling of security that suggests something to be desired in many American cities. National law enforcement is only part of it; there is a widespread habit and sense of honor in obedience to regulations.

An elderly gentleman got off a bus before the conductor was around to collect his fare. He left a big British penny with a girl by the door to give to the conductor when that worthy should come down from the upper deck. Going from the station to the hotel I vacuously left my brief case in the taxicab. Within two hours the luggage porter brought it to the room; the driver had noticed it and brought it around.

In Cambridge, Saturday afternoon shoppers parked their bicycles along the street and left all sorts of packages unmolested in open baskets on the handlebars. Other cycles were left in racks beside the college buildings. If one missed his machine, we were told, he had only to wait till the morrow; someone had taken it by mistake and would return it to its place.

* * *

Political agitation there is, of course, and the very effective English method is to let it get flat by bubbling off into the air. We walked through Hyde Park on a Sunday afternoon. From a stand in the middle of a crowd the red flag was flying and a young Communist was declaiming. He finished by reciting a verse of the Internationale, and an older man took his place.

The second speaker began by saying he regretted his precursor had not "tested the psychology" of the audience by asking them to sing the verse. They used to sing the Internationale in this square thirty years ago, he recalled, and he knew no reason why they should not now. But he did not start it. Instead, he exhorted his hearers to study the writings of Marx instead of the words of Jesus. At this a considerable part of the crowd departed. We were interested to observe from the speakers on other rostrums about the square that religion seemed even more a subject of discussion than politics.

* * *

Democracy is very real in Great Britain notwithstanding all the trappings of monarchy. After a theater performance two men escorting ladies were waiting for taxis. One was well groomed and had a silk top hat. The other wore a rough business suit and a scraggly mustache. A cab swung round from across the street and the footman opened the door for his eminence or whoever he was. But, "No, sir! I hailed that cab and he came across the street in answer to my signal." The man in the topper shrugged and smiled, and Mr. Scrubby Mustache got the cab.

Nor is coolness to strangers altogether a rule. An English couple shared their table with us in a crowded dining room at breakfast, and before the meal was over we had had quite a chat. A man on a bus heard me inquire for a street, volunteered some help, and in a moment we were talking—yes, about America.

TULLY NETTLETON

North . . South . . East . . West

Millions for Defense

By Frank L. Perrin

BETWEEN now and November, according to advices from Washington, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator, plans to apportion $300,000,000 to be spent under authority of the latest works relief act passed at the recent session of Congress. Yesterday it was announced that the sum of $3,773,945 had been granted in financing projects in New York City. Simultaneously a federal grant of $2,151,000 was approved for use in Boston. While executive approval is awaited on a portion of the total program of allotments covering projects to cost $75,000,000, the allocation of about one third of this sum has been finally authorized by the White House.

It will be intensely interesting to observe the method under which this vast sum of borrowed money is to be apportioned during the heat and stress of what is becoming a really closely contested political campaign. From present indications it is quite apparent that political exigencies, rather than pressing community or state needs, will be the chief controlling factor in reaching a decision. New York is a pivotal state, in the estimation of many observers. It is not at all certain, apparently, that the impressment of Governor Lehman as a candidate to succeed himself has removed the State from the doubtful column.

* * *

Likewise Massachusetts, smarting under an imposed political dictatorship and encouraged by the deflection of former Governor Ely, an old school Democrat, threatens to align herself with all her New England neighbors in a gentle rebuke to the New Deal high command. Maine, likewise a dubious battleground in the estimation of Administration observers, is wary of fluent promises. Many of these northern neighbors still cling to the hope that the nucleus of the "Quoddy" project — the model village — may be preserved. But even a pledge that money would be forthcoming to continue the effort to harness the tides would not be accepted by even the Democratic voters.

If Secretary Ickes, the guardian and dispenser of this vast appropriation which will be charged back to the taxpayers of the United States to become a continuing liability is as astute a politician as he is reputed to be, the millions not already apportioned will be spent in financing public projects in other doubtful states. The six Governors who, a night or two ago, joined in a vocal barrage against the Republican presidential nominee may have simultaneously qualified their states as among the deservedly needy. There is, in politics, a thinly disguised system of rewards and punishments. It is true that the rewards promised have not always been realized. But fulfillment is now possible while the major portion of the $300,000,000 works relief fund remains available. Punitive action is seldom openly threatened.

* * *

But in the dispensing of largess there are intricate and important wheels within the wheels of the administrative machinery. In the list of pivotal and possibly doubtful states the name of Wisconsin looms among those most important. It is a little difficult at the moment to discover the political trend there. The organizers of the Progressive Party in Wisconsin have become somewhat embarrassed, apparently, because of their earlier cordial support of New Deal policies. The State has been the beneficiary, or at least the recipient, of federal loans and aid. Some embarrassment has been caused by conflicts between fundamental relief methods as expounded in Washington and those advocated and insisted upon by Gov. Phil La Follette and at least tentatively approved by Senator La Follette, his brother.

Wisconsin, as well as Michigan, a neighboring battleground, may both, quite logically, be on Secretary Ickes's list of prospective beneficiaries. In the latter State former Mayor Murphy, more recently Governor and Commissioner of the Philippines, has been chosen to carry the New Deal banner in Michigan as a candidate for the governorship. It may be decided that he is in need of "moral" support. There is always room for a new public building or another bridge.

Simultaneously with the announcement of these liberal grants-in-aid there comes the proposal, also from New Deal sources, that the administration of these funds be freed from partisan or political influences. This action, on the eve of a national campaign, would, in the estimation of many who might question its complete sincerity, accord perfectly with the federal order placing entrenched New Deal post masters on the civil service rolls.

Mirror of World Opinion

Twenty Years After

LESS than twenty years from the war that was to end war, the British Government has asked for $4,500,000 with which to issue a poison gas mask free to every man, woman and child in the country.

A factory is to be set up and, as soon as completed, the masks will be distributed. To prevent loss, destruction or deterioration through careless handling, they are to be kept at convenient, central points, readily available, however, upon signal.

Meanwhile, everybody is to be instructed in their use.

What a commentary on the present state of international diplomacy! The world peace machinery, purchased at the price of 37,000,000 casualties in the last war, has been scrapped. Peoples are snarling at each other like savages ready to spring.

Only, more's the pity and the irony of it, being "civilized," they will not fight each other like savages. Instead, they are planning to poison one another, whole nations at a time.

Such is the true, the ghastly implication of the news from Britain. And it should cause us all . . . to hang our heads in shame.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press.*

The Wide Horizon

Getting at the Roots of Crime

By Judge Joseph T. Zottoli
Associate Justice, Municipal Court, Boston

FROM ancient times up to about 1800 the fault for the prevalence of crime was almost wholly laid upon the shoulders of the delinquents. Little did society then realize that it was its own lack of understanding and foresight that was in a large measure responsible for the unwanted conditions which then prevailed. Little did it realize that crime is the product of social instability and that its volume at any particular period of time is evidence and a true measure of the understanding and intelligence of the society which permits its existence, that intelligent measures designed to remove primary causes of crime were more efficacious in reducing crime than cruel and inhuman treatment too often born of hatred and revenge. . . .

The primary question is: "Are we satisfied that we are operating under a system that cannot be materially bettered?" I am strongly inclined to believe that, advanced as our system of penology may appear to be, yet we have not kept pace with the advances made in other sciences. . . .

In my humble opinion we have failed to successfully correlate the facilities of our state and municipal departments which relate to penology and criminology. We are working under a disjointed system which makes for lost motion and, perchance what is still worse, action born of ignorance and inexperience, if not of favoritism and corruption.

What I have observed leads me to the conclusion that matters have reached a stage from which little progress can be expected under the system now in operation. Unless a considerable change is made, such progress as will be made in the future under the present system will be unduly slow and unreasonably costly. . . .

* * *

If we carefully view the past we will not fail to perceive that what gains have been made in penology have come through the establishment of better educational and reformative systems. . . . But our system does not reach adequately the class to which these persons who are going to prison belong. Neither our public nor private agencies adequately do so; and, until this situation is changed, we may well expect to get the effect of it—a constant flow of crime. . . .

Now, if we are not satisfied with conditions . . . what should and can be done about it? A Judicial Council that has diligently worked on the problem has ably shown the need and recommended a method of correcting many of the faults we have pointed out. . . . What they advocate is clearly a powerful step in the right direction. Why then is it not adopted? Have they any personal interest in the matter? I would hate to believe that anyone thinks that these men have not given their best thought, unstintingly, and freely, for the common welfare of our people. . . . I see no valid reason why we should not have specially trained judges of exceptional ability in charge of the sentencing of persons committing serious offenses. Moreover, I see no insurmountable difficulty or reason why we could not protect these judges so that they would be as free from political and other improper influences as the lot of humanity can provide. . . .

* * *

We now are expecting too much from the antiquated system we are working under. We complain about the inequality of sentences, of crime conditions, of favoritism in the dispensation of justice, and perchance, of corruption and fraud, but do we adequately consider that inequality of sentences usually results from human inequality of experience and knowledge; that favoritism usually is to be found in a person skilled in the making of gifts which are expected in some manner to be repaid; and that dishonesty in government is ordinarily the effect of private immorality? In short, it should be borne in mind that all remedial faults are the effect of human shortcomings. . . . We must provide a better system and perchance a better personnel. . . .

Our Judicial Council, with all the limitations which surround it, has shown what can be done to overcome certain of these faults. . . . It should be obvious that unless an exceptionally powerful commission is assigned to the task, the project is doomed to failure. But could not such a commission be established? Have we not sufficient faith in the integrity and ability of our judicial, executive and legislative leaders, as to entrust them with the duty of composing such a commission?

Suppose that a commission of seven persons should be appointed in the following manner: one by each of the Chief Justices of our Supreme, Superior, Probate, and Municipal Courts [in Massachusetts]; and one each by the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. Does anyone doubt that a competent body of men would be constituted? And is there any reasonable doubt that if such a commission were given the power and means to carry on a proper study and research, that they would get beneficial results.

Does it not sufficiently appear that crime must be studied in many aspects other than legal categories . . . which must be understood and put into play if the best results are to be obtained? Why not then establish a correlated system that can adequately do so?